THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,529—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
28th Dec. 1911	MALOJA	11500	----	--
6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	----	--
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000	----	--
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11500
10th "	CHINA	8000	----	--
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	9000	----	--
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000	----	--
9th "	ARABIA	8000	----	--
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	ARCADIA	7000	----	--
30th "	PERSIA	8000	----	--
6th "	MARMORA	10500	----	--
13th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	----	--
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
27th "	MANTUA	11000	----	--
4th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12000
11th "	EGYPT	9000	----	--
18th "	ARABIA	8000	----	--

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 539 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the service, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Polynesien	6333	Brano	18th Jan. 1912.
Villedela Ciotat	6378	Eschenauer	15th Feb. 1912.
Nera	5535		14th Mar. 1912.
Oceanien	4143	Dossin	11th April 1912.
Armand Behic	6385	Gaionast	9th May 1912.
Yarra	4142	Rosti	6th June 1912.
Salazie	4147	X	4th July 1912.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrain Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares,

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Nera	5535		29th Dec. 1911.
Oceanien	4143	Cousin	26th Jan. 1912.

For Earliest particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Agent Shipping Department.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. Rubattino	4,549	Piazzoni	15th Jan. 1912
D. Baldino	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Feb. 1912

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 740; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the 'Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE; KOBE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	10th Jan. 1912.
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	10th Feb. "

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 155 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2184	Fri.	29th Dec.	6 a.m.	† direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	1st Jan.	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & C. M.
Kola	1235	Thurs.	4th Jan.	9 a.m.	*C. M.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S.S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 4th Jan. calling at Muscat, Lingo, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S.S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday 3rd January, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S.S. "Pentakota," 3413 tons, on or about 30th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "Lindula" 3358 tons on or about 30th December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

29th December, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
*Circassia	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	3rd Jan. 1912
Scindia	6106	W. Kelso	23rd " "
*Castalia	6383	G. Mitchell	7th Feb. "
*Elysia	6368	A. Haig	24th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Mar. "
Olympia	5124	R.H. Brown, R.N.R.	23rd " "
*Jerassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	6th Apr. "
Scindia	6106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
*Castalia	6383	G. Mitchell	3rd May "
*Elysia	6383	A. Haigh	17th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June "

*"Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy."

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 678	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	998
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 803	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
a President	3310	Bremer	4th Jan. 1912.
Markgraf	3930	Ibis	12th Jan. 1912.
Somali	2655	Kaseb	22nd Jan. 1912.
Kanzler	3000	Schutt	3rd Feb. 1912.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

a Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents,
24. Meadow Street, Bombay, 22nd December, 1911.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

4 inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do.

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.

6 15-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand
If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousands.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agents throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made as ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala.
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. W. J. K. HEGARTY,
BOMBAY Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.

CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart,
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

It is said that "One of the most distinguishing peculiarities of the human race is the liking for personal adornment and eventually the love of the beautiful in any form."

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

offer you an inexhaustible collection of the

MOST BEAUTIFUL
MOST ARTISTIC
MOST PRACTICAL

to make your selection for

GIFTS FOR CHRISTMAS AND FOR THE NEW YEAR.

You are offered a wealth of suggestions unequalled for VALUE, unequalled for NOVELTY and unequalled for PRACTICAL USE from an unparalleled Stock of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, Silver and Electro-plate of the best quality only.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR X'MAS SEASON.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in this article of MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in Boxes of 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 2 per box.

FRESHLY ARRIVED and now unpacked the following:—
DUTCH CHEESE BALLS in tin foil (cream de la cream) Rs. 2-14.
MUSCATEL RAISINS (Extra choice), in 3 lbs. boxes at Rs. 2.
IMPERIAL PLUMS, in 7 lbs. tin at Rs. 5-4.
FRESH MALAGA GRAPES (large size), in bulk.

Various other Brands of PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES from the well-known High Class Houses.

Visit our STORES early and it will pay you with the fullest satisfaction in the purchase of your Stores.

AT

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.
THE ITALIAN STORES.
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

PRICE Rs. 3.

THE Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

RECOMMENDING:

THE ENLARGOPHOTE CO.

I HAVE much pleasure in sending you these few lines of appreciation of the excellent way in which the ENLARGEMENT of the PHOTOS of my Children was done. I am very pleased indeed with the work, and shall not lose an opportunity of recommending your Firm to any one enquiring a good and well finished Enlargement of thier PHOTOS. Wishing you every success in your Business

I am, Yours truly,
(Sd.) W. J. THOMAS.

SPECIAL FREE PHOTO OFFER:

An elegant PHOTO of yourself and Family given free to all who order an Enlargement for a Fortnight only.

A Fully Finished Permanent Bromide Enlargement, size 16×20, for Rs. 10 only.

Price-lists and samples of Art Work on application.

Terms:—Full cash in advance.

THE ENLARGOPHOTE CO.,
1st Floor, Kanta Bldg., above Sutor & Co, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CORONATION CHOCOLATES
IN BOXES WITH PORTRAIT OF
THEIR MAJESTIES;
tied with Red, White, Blue Ribbon:—

1/2 lb. size box ... ... Re. 1
1 lb. size box ... ... Rs. 2

Also a large selection of CORONATION BOXES having portraits of

THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING-EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS,
From As. 14 to Rs. 5 per box.

CORONATION BOXES OF CROCKERS, CROWNS, CROWN GEMS, SAILOR KING, ETC.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST NOW READY.

"GENTLEMEN THE KING"!!

of cures for Fever, Ague, and Influenza is

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS
because they CURE. They are absolutely certain.
One rupee each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs.
Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
cures ring-worm Dhobies itch in a day.
Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
ENERGICAL SYRUP
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the students and pedestery; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, haunting dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 1s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 16 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for DE ROOS' Medicines.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT PARK SCOTT, has been ADMITTED a PARTNER, in our firm, as from 1st of October, 1911.

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

28th December 1911.

BANK OF BURMA LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the creditors of the above named Company, which is being WOUND UP VOLUNTARILY, are required, on or before the 29th day of February, 1912, being the day for that purpose fixed by the Undersigned, to send their Names and Addresses, and the particulars of their DEBTS or CLAIMS, and the Names and Addresses of their Attorneys, if any, to A.F. FERGUSON and E.R. HOLDSWORTH, the Liquidators of the said Company, 5 Phayre Street, Rangoon, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidators to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

A. F. FERGUSON and E.R. HOLDSWORTH, Liquidators.

Rangoon 21st December, 1911.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB, are informed that by kind permission of Captain Chatfield, R. N., H. M. S. "MEDINA," will be open to inspection to them and the Ladies of their Families, on MONDAY next, 1st January, from 3 to 6-30 P.M.

Boats will leave the Apollo Bunder every half hour commencing at 3 P.M.

CECIL GRAY, Secretary, Western India Turf Club.

Bombay, 27th December, 1911.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED, on SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 30th instant, and 1st and 2nd proximo, those days being Public Holidays, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1911.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NEW THROUGH SERVICE TO PESHAWAR FROM JANUARY 1ST.

DOWN.		UP.	
Bombay	Dep. 21-30	Peshawar	Dep. 7-55
*Ratlam Jn.	Arr. 10-0	Rawalpindi	Arr. 12-15
Do.	Dep. 10-20	Do.	Dep. 12-27
Bharatpur	Arr. 21- 1	Lahore	Arr. 19-20
Do.	Dep. 21-11	Do.	Dep. 19-45
Delhi	Arr. 1-0	Ferozepore	Arr. 21-29
Do.	Dep. 1-31	Do.	Dep. 21-36
Bhatinda	Arr. 6-51	Bhatinda	Arr. 23- 3
Do.	Dep. 7- 1	Do.	Dep. 23-13
Ferozepore	Arr. 8-28	Delhi	Arr. 4-32
Do.	Dep. 8-35	Do.	Dep. 5- 0
Lahore	Arr. 10-20	Bharatpur	Arr. 8-36
Do.	Dep. 10-45	Do.	Dep. 8-46
Rawalpindi	Arr. 17-51	*Ratlam Jn.	Arr. 19- 5
Do.	Dep. 18- 6	Do.	Dep. 19-25
Peshawar	Arr. 22-25	Bombay	Arr. 8-20

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Meerut	Arr. 2-35	Meerut	Arr. 2- 3
Do.	Dep. 2-42	Do.	Dep. 2-13
Saharanpur	Arr. 4-29	Delhi	Arr. 4-13

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THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th inst, at 2-30 (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 2nd floor, "Rachel Lodge," Merewether Road, next to Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and elegant French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Robert Breslaur, Ahmed Dewji and others, glassware, crockeryware, platedware, electric 3 light lamp, set of sliding dining table, chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner waggons and dumbwaiters, American refriegator, ice-box, drawing room sofas, chairs and Chesterfield easy chairs, cabinets, writing card, dressing and washhand and centre tables, English single bedsteads complete, elegant mirror and panelled door almyrahs, chest of drawers, engravings and oil pictures, first rate ebonized semi-grand concert piano by Blutaner, & Co. The property of J. Scaulmann, Esq.

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TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th inst. at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 23 Farnham House, New Marine Lines opposite the Mess, the valuable and artistic design French-polished teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, also few pieces by Robert, Breslaur, handpainted dessert service, crown Derby porcelainware, best platedware, dining table and chairs mirrored large sideboard and dinner waggon, show cupboard for platedware, Singapore cane furniture, drawing-room suits of sofas and chairs, side and corner cabinets, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys jardineers, lady's and gent's writing tables, easy and Curzon chairs, English single and double bedsteads, single and double mirror-door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, bedroom sofas, wind proof lamps, partition screen, fancy table ornaments, engravings, and water colour pictures Jost fan and iron safe etc., the property of A. M. Simpson, Esq., of Messrs. Brush Electric Co., and others.

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WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd January 1912, at 2-30 p. m., (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

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At 3 p.m., (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 light rubber-tyred brougham.

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For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned at their Office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23th December, 1911.

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BANKS.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... ,, 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

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H. H. WHITE, Agent, Bombay Branch. 101, Hornby Road.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum scored amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY.

Another Splendid Programme in the

STADIUM.

In the afternoon at 4-30
FINAL COMPETITIONS
OF HORSE JUMPING
Athletic Contests and Races,
Tent Pegging.

In the Evening at 9-45
Unique Spectacular

NAVAL DISPLAY

with guns and full
Panoply of War
A gorgeous spectacle and
tornado of
human dexterity.
Realistic
BALUCH RAID
AND TRIBAL DANCE.
TORCHLIGHT TATTOO
Make sure of getting a seat early.—Thousands enjoyed the last event.
Separate Admission 8 As.
In the Evening this includes Entrance to the Exhibition after the stadium performance.

GENERAL AMUSEMENTS more popular than ever.

Do not fail to visit
OLD BOMBAY
with its Interesting Shops
Exhibits and Entertainments.

Music by MILITARY AND INDIAN BANDS throughout the day.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, DEC. 27.] [BOMBAY, DEC. 28.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	77		
do. Rentes ...	93 1-2		unchgd
3 per cent. Sterling Loan ...	94 1-2		unchgd
3½ per cent. Gov. Securities ...	84 7-16		1-16
Bar Silver in London ...	25 1-16		unchgd
do. 2 months' hence ...	25 3-16		unchgd
Bar Silver in New York ...	54 3-8	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·20 1-2		03
do. do. at Berlin ...	20·15 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York ...	4·85 7-3		3-8
Discount at Bank of England Rate ...	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	2 1st Sept		
3 months' sight ...	3 11-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight ...	3 1-2		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1-4		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1-4		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 5-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	4 1-8		2-8
Bar Gold	77-9		unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 4 31-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 50,00,000.

Rs. 1,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta at Rs. 5,10,000 " to Bombay " 3,00,000 " to Madras

" 9,70,000

Tenders on Calcutta at Is. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 20 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at Is. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 20 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·09.

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs. 4,74,000 were allotted to Calcutta, " 25,00,000 " to Bombay. " ..... " to Madras.

" 40,30,000

Tenders on Calcutta at Is. 4 1-3d. (Min. Rate) received 5 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at Is. 4 1-3d. (Min. Rate) received 5 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·03.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 45,30,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 60,00,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL— Easier. Quiet.
Spot ... Steady.
Futures ... .
East Indian ... .
Manchester ... Unsettled with little doing.
Total Sales ... 5,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 "
Imports ... 11,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 5·01—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 8 7-8—1-8

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	April-May
4·87 —02	4·87 —02	4·89 —02	4·91 —01	4·93 —02
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
4·93 —01	4·98 —01	5·00 —01	5·01 —01	

New York Official noon call Jan. 8·78; May 9·06.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 8 89; May 9·11.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... 81,000
Receipts at U. S. last year ... 71,000
Exports to Great Britain ... 6,000
Exports to Continent ... 20,000
Spot Cotton— ... 9·50+10

Futures—Month of Jan. 8·77+02 / Futures—Month of May 9·05+02 — Advanced on bull support and short covering and declined on unfavorable cables.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ... 9 1-3 unchgd
Futures—Month of Jan. ... 8·95 +05
Do. do May ... 9·17 +06
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.

Additional Cotton Quotations unchanged.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— .....
Do. Name of Ports— .....
Wheat White Karachi ...37
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— .....
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...Nominal—Firm
Do. Months— .....
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ... Nominal.
Do. Months— .....

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian ...36 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Victorian ...36 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
New South Wales ...36 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Yellow Gusserat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ...Nominal.
Do. Months— .....
Do. Name of Ports— .....
Brown Cawnpore ... 46 1-2
Do. Months—Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nearest—Value
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...66 1-2
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Done.
Tone—Strong.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 62 1-2
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed ... £ 6-15-0
Dec.-Jan.—Hull—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 14 1-2 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 4 4
Dec.-Jan.—Sellers.—Steady

METALS—
Copper Braziers ..... £ 76
Yellow Metal ..... d 6 5-8
Standard Copper G M B £83 3-4

FREIGHT—
Coals—Cardiff to Bombay 12 6—Value

ARRIVALS—
"Inchmoor."

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 35
" " Mutton Tallow ... 37
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Firm.

SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C. and F., India double bags ...18—Sellers
Do. Months of Shipment ...Jan.-Mar.
Tone—Steady. Practically nothing doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p. c. ...15—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...Jan.
Tone—Fair business at former rates. Closed quieter.
BAR & Similar Crystals C & F India 19 9 3-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ... Mar.-Aug.
Tone—Higher prices asked. Not much doing.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay 15-9—Value.
Months of Shipments ...Jan.
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.
Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta 14 10 1-2—Jan.—Value.
Do. 13 3—July-Oct.—1912—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 15—Jan.—Value.
Do. 13 4 1-2—July-Oct.—1912—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta 15 10 1-2 —Jan.—Value.
Do. 15—July-Oct.—1912—Value
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 16—Jan.—Value
Do. 15 1 1-2—July-Oct.—1912—Value.
Tone—Still nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [28th DEC. 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Imported by
	Rs.		
2 Bundle Rs...	4,000	Liege	National Bank
2 Bundles Rs ...	5,000	Muscat	Mercantile Bank
86 Bars Silver..	1,50,000	Hongkong	Chartered Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 28th Dec., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	80	94,238
B B and C I Railway ...	23	26,630

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened firm at 1s. 4 3-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-8d. on Demand and 1s. 4 11-32d. for three months' sight credits. There has been some enquiry for Bank remittance, but there are few Private Bills offering. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	1s. 4 5-16d. from 15 Jan
Do. do France	...171 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...136 3-4
Shanghai "	...181 3-4
Japan "	...149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—
The market opened at 96 1-4 for Cash and 96 3-16 for the Settlement and closes easier as under. Only a very moderate business has been done.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs. 96	2 0
1st Settlement	" 96	2 0
2nd "	" 96	0 0

BULLION:—
Yesterday's closing rates for Bar Silver in London were 25 1-16 for ready and 25 3-16 for delivery in two months, the market being steady. New York was 1-8 up at 54 3-8. The local market is quiet but steady with only a small business doing. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	Rs	23 15 0
Australian "	"	23 15 0
Sovereigns "	"	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty ...	"	63 10 0
" 1st Settlement ...	"	63 11 0
" 2nd Settlement ...	"	63 12 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
The market opened firm with prices higher for most descriptions. There has been some demand for Nagpur-Wardha and Khamgaon-Akola styles for January delivery but sellers are by no means plentiful and only a very moderate business has been put through. Prices closes steadier, with buyers, but few sellers.
The demand for ready cotton continues and a fair business has been done in most descriptions.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	256 1-2	March
Fine M G Wardha Hingughat	"	255	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	"	253	"
Fine M G Yeotmal	"	251	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	"	248-9	"
Fine M G Khandeish ...	"	238-9	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	231	"
Fine M G Bengal	"	244	"
F. G. H. G. Bengal	"	230	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone ...	...	Dull.
Estimated Sales ...	...	6,000 bales
Total Imports ...	...	97,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
4·86 —01	4·86 —01	4·89 unchgd	4·91 unchgd
April.-May.	May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·92 —01	4·95 —01	4·98 unchgd	5·00 unchgd	5·00 —01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is firm with a good enquiry and prices have advanced.
We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 12 4 0	B.T.
April.-May ...	" 11 14 0	B.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is firm. We Quote:—

Yellow Gazerat ready ...	" 9 9 0	B.T.
Brown Delhi A.-M. ...	Rs. 8 5 0	B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 55 8 0	B T
Ready White Gulburga ...	" 55 0 0	
Red Jubbalpore ...	" 50 8 0	
Black Kutni ...	" 48 0 0	

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Firm. We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 11 4 0	B. T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 7 3 0	B. T.
Forward ...	" 25 0 0	

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—

Ready. ...	Rs 25 8 0	

MOWRASEED:—
Tone—Quiet.

Ready ...	Rs. 7 6 0	B. T. Nominal.

WHEAT:—
The market is steady. We quote:—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 0 0	R. T.
" Delhi A.-M. ...	" 5 3 6	"

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,780
Bank of India	67 1-2
Eastern Bank	79
Indian Specie	50 1-4

MILLS.

David	416 1-4
Kohinoor	752 1-2
Sassoon Jj Potit	2,720
New Great Eastern	202 1-2
Standard	1,155

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	152
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	177
Bombay S N Co Ord.	280
Colaba Land and Mill	1,220
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17
Treacher & Co	500

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	522 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	22,615	bales
Wheat	25,431	cwts.
Linseed	770	"
Rapeseed	160	"
Gingellyseed	22,466	"
Poppyseed	14	"
Groundnuts	11,850	"
Castorseed	9,980	"
Rice	9,155	"
Myrabollams	2,378	"
Cottonseed	61,288	"
Mowraseed	179	"
Gram	1,892	"
Joowar	846	"
Maize	14,804	"

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Circassia s—150 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons; 108 tons oil cakes, The New Mofussil Co; 520 cwt myrabollams, S Vulubhdas and Co; 37 bales wool and goat hair, R M Kooka; 199 wool and goat hair, B Hurbhum; 463 bales wool, D Koondanmul; 10 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons; 60 bales wool, D Naggi; 38 bales wool, J Karra; 13 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 47 bales wool, B Tilockchund; 63 bales wool, R Agarchand; 100 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 34 bales silk waste, David Sassoon and Co; 238 bales wool and goat hair W A Graham and Co.
FOR GLASGOW.
Circassia s—7,000 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 10 cases twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.
FOR LONDON.
Persia s—21 casks skins Enrico N Stein.
Umzumbi s—12,000 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwt cottonseed, W Becher.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Circassia s—400 bales cotton and, 1,220 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros; 991 cwt wheat, J Facheri.
FOR MANCHESTER.
Circassia s—44 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.
FOR BARCELONA.
Circassia s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Asterburn s—2,500 tons manganese ore, R A Willis; 2 casks skins, C J Mathews and Co.
FOR HULL.
Ardgarroch s—1,250 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros.
FOR HAVRE.
Hurst s—4000 cwt groundnuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co: 160 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 cwt gum, M. Jafferbhoy; 20 cwt wax, Volkart Bros.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Hurst s—2000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.; 1377 cwts castorseed, G. Bhimji.
FOR ANTWERP.
Umzumbi s—100 bales manganeseore, R. A. Willis.
Newbridge s—2,500 cwt myrabollams, P. Mathooradas and Co.
Gramsbergen s—110 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co: 5,000 cwts linseed and 920 cwts mowrasseed, Ralli Bros; 60 bales cotton-fly, H. E. Bode and Sons; 2,000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, and 302 bales cotton waste; W. Wolf and Sons.
Chyebassa s—114 bales cotton, and 340 cwts barley Ralli Bros.
Towergate s—200 tons manganeseore, M. Doogar.
FOR HAMBURG.
Rabenfels s—1070 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons; 1050 cwts bone sinews, R. Kaderbhoy; 204 cwts gum, R. Damji and Co; 58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
FOR NEW YORK.
Asterturn s—50 cwts cardamomseed, M. Jafferbhoy; 300 cwts gum, G. Sojpal; 1975 cwts castorseed G. Bhimji; 200 cwts myrabollams W. Becher; 4000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 6000 cwts castorseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 3000 cwts myrabollams, P. M. Mathooradas.
FOR BREMEN.
Rabenfels s—5 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
FOR TRIESTE.
Koerber s—514 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 23 cwts animal guts, Ad Meyer.
FOR FIUME.
Koerber s—228 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
FOR GENOA.
Sahara s—199 bales cotton, 111 bales cottonfly, 7 bales rags and 1,000 cwts groundnuts, C Boggiano and Co; 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 569 cwts myrabollams, L Pragjee.
FOR HONGKONG.
Arcadia s—70 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 110 cwts dry fruits, J Cassum; 241 boxes British dollars, The Hongkong Bank; 204 British dollars, The Chartered Bank of I A and China: 1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 100 cwts dry fruit, S Vazir; 350 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Arcadia s—100 bales twist, M H Dedashty; 150 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Hakata Maru s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,585 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Arcadia s—300 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 200 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co; 500 bales cotton; The M B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Vand A Graham and Co; 45 rolls coir matting, A Allarakhia and Co,
FOR OSAKA.
Arcadia s—1,050 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GLUCKSMAN—Dec. 22, at Alipore, Calcutta, the wife of H A Glucksman, of a daughter.
HISLOP—Dec 12, at Quetta, the wife of Major A F Hislop, Scinde Horse, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English mail steamer will arrive at 4 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, Special Attractions.—"After Fifty Years or The Golden Wedding." Four shows nightly. 5-30 to 6-45, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m. Exhibition Cinematograph, continuous performance.
Skating Rink. Practice Session 8 to 9 a. m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m; night session 9-30 to 11-30.

Maxim: "If you are not doing very well don't blame your enemy: look yourself over."—ATCHISON GLOBE.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Maloja" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m., to-morrow.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play under the direction of Mr. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m., to-day.

REPORTED THEFT IN A TEMPLE.—Babu Jiwanlal Panalal, owner of a temple in a bungalow at Narayan Dabulkar Road, reports the theft of jewellery on idols and other articles, collectively valued at Rs. 7,479. Two bars of a window of the temple were found removed.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. B. R. Vaughan, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6 p. m., to-day:—

March.....Cock o the North .....J. Ord. Hume
Valse .....Saints and Sinners.....Dawson
Selection.....The Mousme .....Monckton
Suite .....Chant Sans Paroles.....Tschaikowsky
Patrol .....The Wee MacGregor .....Amers
Selection.....Songs of Scotland .....Godfrey
Sketch .....Irvland for Ever .....Myddleton

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails consisting of superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China, and Japan per s. s. "Hakata Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2-30 p. m. to-morrow.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Arcadia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. on Wednesday the 3rd January 1912. Parcel Mail for China closes at the same time.

GRAIN MERCHANTS' COMPLAINT.—Messrs. Gordhandass Bhimji and Company, grain merchants, report to the police that they received three parcels containing Rs. 3,100 in cash and currency notes. One of the parcels was found much lighter in weight than the other two. On examining it the seals on it were found intact, but the canvas covering had been torn and a corner of the tin box forced open. Rs. 676 were found missing. All the parcels were entrusted to the carting agents' muccadam.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in India met in the Wilson College Hall yesterday. The delegates, who are pastors, missionaries, principals and elders of the Church from Northern, Eastern and Western India assembled to the number of seventy-two.
The Moderator, the Very Reverend Dr. Wherry, presided at the beginning of the meeting.
The roll having been called and the minutes of the last assembly having been approved the Moderator called on the assembly to appoint his successor in the Moderator's chair. The nominating committee having decided to make only one nomination, the clerk of the assembly announced that the choice had fallen on the Revd. Dugald Mackichan, D.D., LL. D., Principal of the Wilson College, Bombay.
The nomination was received with acclamation and the Revd. Dr. Mackichan taking the chair expressed his sense of the honour conferred on him by his brethren.
The general business of the assembly then proceeded and it is probable that the meetings will continue for the next two or three days.

DEPARTURE OF "DONGOLA."

The hired transport "Dongola" Captain L. E. S. Spicer R. N. R., sailed yesterday for Southampton with details of various regiments, consisting of 59 officers, 32 ladies and 12 children. 14 warrant officers, 19 women and 33 children; 1,315 non-Commissioned officers and men, 79 women and 134 children; 47 men and 2 women (invalids) and 4 insanes.

BOMBAY BURMA TRADING CORPORATION.

Declaration of Dividend.

At a meeting of the directors of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, held yesterday it was resolved to recommend the declaration of a final dividend of Rs. 300 per share on 100 shares of Rs. 2,500 each and Rs. 15 per share on Rs. 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each for the year ending 31st May, 1911.

BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE HOSPITAL.

Further list of contributions amount previously acknowledged Rs. 18,81,472-2-0; proceeds of sale of a motor car Rs. 1,762-2-0; portion of assets of the Union Club Rs. 350-0-0; "X. Y. Z." Rs. 301 0-0; Messrs. J. Shapoorji and Coy., Rs. 200-0-0; by the will of late Mr. Dorabji Furdoonji Vacha Rs. 100; Mr. Ruttonji Naoroji Kutar Rs. 25; Mr. Ardeshir Palloniji Kutar Rs. 15; Mr. Rustomji Rs. 15; Mr. Naoroji Dadabhoy Mulla Rs. 15; In memory of the late Bai Awabai Shapoorji Dadabhoy Mazawalla Rs. 5; "A Zoroastrian" Rs. 60-0-0; as a rejoicing for the recovery of Seth Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit 50-0-0; in memory of the late sister of Bai Ruttonbai Merwanji Parakh Rs. 50-0-0; amount subscribed by the employes of the office and Mills of Sir D. M. Petit Sonsand Coy., Rs. 50-0-0; In memory of the son of Dr. B. H. Navavatty, of Ahmedabad Rs. 50-0-0; Mr. Nariman Bejonji Kapadia Rs. 26-0-0; Collection box at Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Hospital Rs. 25-6-3; "The last tribute to my dear departed appendix" Rs. 25-0-0; Lodge Zoroaster Rs. 25-9-0; Messrs. Cooverji and Behramji Edulji Umrigar Rs. 25-0-0; A Zoroastrian Rs. 21-0-0; in memory of the late Mr. Rustumji Muncherji Jassawalla Rs. 15-0-0; Mr. Nusserwanji Hormusji Master Rs. 10-0-0; "An insignificant Zoroastrian" (by post from Mandalay) Rs. 5-0-0; total Rs. 18,84,697-10-3.

THELMA stands for all that is good in perfume Delightful odor, permanence, and delicacy. No wonder THELMA is so popular. A trial of it will convince you. —MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S Crawford Market, Bombay.

POLICE COURTS.

KAIRA SEDITION CASE.

Baroda Deportee's Evidence.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the notice calling upon Punjabhai Someshwar Bhatt, a pleader of Khira, to show cause why he should not be bound over for one year in his own recognizance of Rs. 2,000 and a surety for the like amount from Kaira District for the alleged offence of disseminating sedition through a book entitled "Vanaspatini Davas."
Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, instructed by Mr. F. H. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, C.I.D., appeared for the Crown. The respondent was represented by Mr. D'Souza, pleader.
The case has been previously reported.
Narsibhai Ishwarbhai Patel, who was deported by the Gaikwad, giving evidence, said he did not believe in God, but he would tell the truth.
Examined by Mr. Nicholson, witness said he had known the respondent for the last two or three years. Witness was a Gaekwadi subject. On the 8th August last, he did not see Sub-Inspector Patwardhan. The latter did not come with a letter to him. Since the Mehemdabad case, he had known the book entitled, "Ashatna." He did not see or read the books before that, nor did he know anything about it. He had not given the book to any one.
Mr. Nicholson asked his Worship at this stage to read the witness's deposition at Kaira, and to grant him leave to cross-examine. He relied on the whole of the deposition which was led by Inspector Cawasji Pettigrar.
Mr. D'Souza objected to the witness being cross-examined, on the ground that the witness had not shown himself to be hostile. He drew the attention of the Court to the evidence given by the witness in the Baroda Court, where witness had given his reasons for giving evidence before Mr. Chakerbutty. Withness had there alleged extortion and persuasion at the hands of the Police. The Baroda case referred to the prosecution of the printer of the Shikshak" Press, where the book in question was printed.
Mr. Nicholson said that the evidence in the Kaira Court could be put in, because it was evidence before a British tribunal. They did not know how evidence was taken in Baroda courts and, besides, the case was not between the same parties.
In reply to his Worship, witness said he had given evidence in the Kaira Court. There he did not say what he said before his Worship, because there he had been under special circumstances.
What special circumstances? I was under police custody and hence confounded by their behaviour towards me.
What behaviour? They made me speak what I spoke there.
Can you mention any name? A man of Mr. Vincent I cannot give the name, but I will be able to point out the man.
How did they make you say what you said?—They abused me and threatened to beat me if I did not give evidence as they desired.
Did you complain to any one?—To the Subha of Mehesana in Baroda State. Besides abusing and threatening, they did nothing.
Mr. Nicholson was granted leave to cross-examine the witness.
Witness said Mr. Vincent and Mr. Patwardhan did not abuse him; nor did Mr. Pettigara. He did not complain of the ill-treatment to these three gentlemen, who had been in charge of the case. A letter was shown to him at Kaira and he said there he recognised it as that from Punjabhai. Witness was not acquainted with Punjabhai's handwriting, witness did not receive a letter from Mr. Patwardhan. At Kaira, witness said he did receive a letter. He received no letter which he could tear. He said at Kaira that he had torn up the letter. Witness had not written the original of a copy shown to him on a post-card. He said at Kaira that he had written a letter. That was not true. When he said he had written the original with his left hand, it was not a pure invention of his. It was the invention of Mr. Patwardhan, who asked him to say so. It was not true that Mr. Patwardhan came to him on the 9th. He had said so at Kaira. He did not see the original of the copy shown to him at Mehsana. At Kaira, he had said he did. Punjabhai did not see him a few days after. This too he had said at Kaira. He was fully aware of the fact that he would be prosecuted for perjury if he gave false evidence. He deliberately gave false evidence before Mr. Chakerbutty. He did not know who wrote the books shown to him. He knew Bengalee, but did not know the contents of the books. He was deported from Baroda on a suspicion that he had written the book shown to him. At Baroda, he did say he knew nothing about the book. There was no case against him, but he was a witness in a case. Notwithstanding that evidence, His Highness deported him on suspicion.
Mr. Nicholson offered to put in the statement of the witness at Kaira. Mr. D'Souza objected, but the objection was over-ruled.
His Worship (to the witness):—Do you wish to add any further explanation?—No, sir.
Further hearing of the case then was adjourned.

DISEASED MEAT IN BOMBAY.

Accused Sent to Jail.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Chhotu Karimbux was charged, at the instance of the Bombay Municipality, with importing 225 lbs of diseased meat into Bombay. The accused was convicted and sentenced to undergo fourteen days' simple imprisonment.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL TRESPASS.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston Chief Presidency Magistrate, Husseinshah Seherali, a Pathan, was charged with criminal trespass. The case for the prosecution was that on the 26th instant the accused entered the room of Mrs. Parry, who lived on the ground-floor of a house in Second Peerkhan Lane during her absence and ran after Miss Parry with a knife in his hand. Miss Parry's cries drew the neighbours to the spot, who secured the accused and handed him over to the police.
His Worship remanded the case and ordered the accused to be sent to the Police Surgeon for a report as to his mental state.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A RING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged one Popatlal Bhagwanji with the theft of a gold ring valued at Rs. 13. The charge against the accused was that he went to a shop at Mumbadevi and wanted to be shown some rings. After inspecting the rings he selected one and at the same time concealed another between the fingers of his hand. The shop-keeper's son, however saw the accused conceal the ring; the latter, seeing that he had been found out, put the ring into his mouth and tried to swallow it. The shop-keeper and his servant ran to the accused, held him by the hands, and pressing his throat, prevented him from swallowing the ring.
Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

A special Conference representing 100,000 Yorkshire Trade Unionists, which was held on the 25th November at Bradford, passed Resolutions protesting against the attempt to repeal the Trades Disputes Act, and against the use of military in times of trade disputes, and condemning the action of the Home Office and magistracy in establishing a special force of Constabulary as uncalled for and an unwarrantable attack upon the liberties of the people. Mr. W. T. Newlove, of Leeds, suggested that the members of the Territorial Forces should send in their uniforms and that the working men should refuse to join the Army. Alderman Gee, of Huddersfield, said that the establishment of a special Constabulary was a far worse menace to trade Unionists than the repeal of the Trades Disputes Act. If the working men would only keep their sons out of the Army they had the ruling classes beaten.

Returning from his tour in Denmark and Germany General Booth has arrived in London in good health.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, DEC. 28.

In the absence of information from the north of Persia and Afghanistan, it is not possible to determine the exact character of the disturbance, which is moving towards Kashmere, but is already giving heavy clouds in the North West Frontier Province. As, however, the course which the depression is following, lies further north than usual, it is not likely to affect the weather in India appreciably. No rainfall of importance is reported to-day.
Forecast: Some light precipitation is possible in the extreme north.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 28TH DECEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.
Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Food-grains doing well. Rapeseed requires rain.
Mooltan.—Wheat doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.
Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.
Beawar.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.
Amraoti.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.
Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain.
Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening but bolls suffering from cold. Cotton picking general.
Viramgam.—Unusually cool. No further rain expected.
Wadhwan.—Continues cloudy. Cotton picking partially begun.
Bhavnagar.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.
Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy.
Bellary.—Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 27th OF DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 28th December, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.
The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air and temperature are approximately equal to the average.
Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in slight excess at Kotah and Jaipur.
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature is in excess at most stations.
The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in excess in the extreme western districts.
The Konkan.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess in the north Konkan, night temperature is above normal over the whole division.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Perlak, 1102 tons Captain D. G. Armstrong sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

The A. L. S. N. Company's steamer Marquis Bacquehem 2752 tons Captain G. Nicolish sailed yesterday for Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Sangola 3349 tons Captain C. Scott arrived here on Wednesday from Sydney November 13 with a general cargo and horses and 10 passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Sofala 3436 tons Captain J. Bowman arrived here on Wednesday from Jedah December 13 with 1413 pilgrims.

The steamer Gerd 751 tons Captain A.M. Andreasen arrived here yesterday from Singapore December 11 with a cargo of timber and 20 deck passengers.

The steamer Hymettus 2984 tons Captain R. Wills will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

The B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Islami 1604 tons Captain C. W. Goode. arrived here yesterday from Jedah December 14, with 771 pilgrims.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Medina.....Capt A E M ..Chatfield Royal Navy
H M S Defence.....Capt H H Bruce .....Royal Navy
H M S Cochrane...Capt W E Goodenough...Royal Navy
H M S Argyll...Capt M Culme-Seymour...Royal Navy
H M S Natal.....Capt Clement Greatorex...R Navy
H M S Perseus.....Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr John Harvey...Special Service steamer
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Luck .....Troopship
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr de Burgh.....R I Marine Steam.

Gerd.....757 Andreasen ...F F Campbell & Co
Sofala.....3436 Bowman .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 28.

Avala.....2382 Canham...Antwerp...T M & Co
Bodric.....1161 Pigot..... ...E Tajiboy
Brazil'ana.....2438 Snowdon.....6-1-12.....Graves Cotton & Co
Detmold.....2816 Winter.....T M & Co
Firoozi.....2029 Primrose...Karachi.....19-12 ... B & P S N & Co
Gutenfels.....3501 Franziers...W & A Graham & Co
Gallia.....555 Wratt...repairing ...J Mackintosh & Co
Hymettus.....2895 Wills.....F O & Co
Irishmore .....2326 Hunter .....T M & Co
Kasara .....534 King .....M M & Co
Kilkerran.....2413 .....W & A Graham & Co
Lindula.....2183 Whytehead...Calcutta...M M & Co
Maloja .....6782 Wiston.....London ..P & O Co
Nurani.....2870 Crebbir...Calcutta...T M & Co
Perlak.....1103 Armstrong.....
Querimba .....4757 Smith.....M M & Co
Rahmani .....1872 Green .....B & P S N Co
Wearbeck.....2416 Shotton .....T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 28.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Pentakota	2209	Stewart	Durban	30-12	M M & Co
B City of Birmingham	4838	Damse	Karachi	30-12	K N & C
C&R Assaye	4359	Cockman	Shanghai	31-1-12	P & O Co
D&E Pasha	3958	Elliott	Karachi	29-12	T M & Co
G Inchanga	1340	Boome	Karachi	28-12	K N & Co
G Naseri	912	Watson	P Gulf	27-12	B & P S N Co
H Praesident	2086	Bremer	Zanzibar	2-1-12	A Strandes & Co
K Asterturm	3152	Gossman	Hamburg	5-1-12	W & A G & Co
M Umzumbi	2138	Rivios	London	30-12	W & A G & Co
N Westturm	2018	Hutchinson	Newport	31-12	W & A G & Co
O Caboto	2826	Schaffino	Calcutta	27-12	Venice S N Co
O Sahara	2655	Park	Genoa	9-1-12	
P Towergate	2358	Jackson	L'pool	6-1-12	W & A Graham & Co
Q Newbridge	2397	Wellett	Antwerp	2-1-12	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Circassia	4338	Osborne	L'pool...W & A G & Co
3	Peebles	2732	Wallace	Hull ...31-12... W & A Graham & Co.
4	Gramsbergen	3117	Gost	4-1-12 ... T Morrison & Co
5	Koerber	3164	Foreste	Trieste ...1-1-12... A L S S N Co
6	Hakata Maru	3819	Nomura	Kobe ...29-12... N Y Kaisha
7	Sangola	3349	Scott	N F...M Mackanjie
8	Ardcarroch	3160	England	Hull ...K N & Co
9	Rabenfels	2893	Heimer	Karachi ...30-12... W & A Graham & Co
10&11	Chyebassa	3391	Wadge	Aut...31-12... M M & Co
12&13	Persia	4954	Haughton	London...13-1-12 P & O Co
14	Linga	951	Rothwell	Karachi...20-12... M M & Co
15	Hurst	2997	Moody	Liverpool ...3-1-12... W & A G & Co
16	Homayun	2154	Molony	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Saraswati	443	Boram		Bo S N Co
Ponani	552	Fakira	B'dagar	30-12 S N Co
Satrunji	547	Hoosein	Karachi	30-12 B S N Co

M W D D

Arcadia	3513	Barcham	London	3-1-12 P & O Co
Indravati	573	Ismail	N F	N F...Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels	Commanders	From
27	Sangola	Scott	Sydney, Nov 13
28	Sofala	Bowman	Jedah, Dec 13
28	Gerd	Andreasen	S'pore, Dec 11
	Islami	Goode	Jedah, Dec 14

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
28	Dwarka	Moxon	Basrah, &c
	Querimba	Smith	Calcutta
	Periak	Armstrong	Rangoon
	Marquis Bac'ham.	Nicolish	Trieste
	Dongola (H T)	Spicer	Southampton

The following vessel obtained portclearance on Thursday —
Steamer Hymatts, Wills, for Calcutta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf, left Mombasa for Bombay, to-day.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

BATTALION ORDERS BY COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 28th December.

1167. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class-firing as follows:—(For all Class firing members will take their sidearms to the Range).
Thursday, the 28th inst. "D" Coy.
Friday, the 29th inst. "F" Coy.
Sunday, the 31st inst. "G" Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

1168. The Delhi Contingent members will please return to Head-Quarters without delay all special issues of clothing and equipment in their possession.

1169.—A Proficiency Class will be started on Monday, the 8th Jan. 1912, those wishing to appear this season should submit their names to the Adjutant at once.

1170. Maxim Gun Class.—The maxim gun class will be discontinued from this date.

H. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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This invaluable preparation has been known to the public for years. Its medicinal virtues have been most searchingly tested. It has most unquestionably proved itself to be the remedy for all Bilious and Liver complaints. In bottles Rs. 1-8-0, 2-8-0, and 4-0-0.

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MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

H. James Raicey, Esq., of Koolnah, Jessore writes:—Having derived deal of benefit from the use of your "Essence of Chiretta" (combined with very small doses of quinine), both as prophylactic and ante periodic for intermittent fevers of a malarious type which would not yield to the usual remedies employed, and which disease is very prevalent in the Districts of Lower Bengal, in particular those parts bordering on the Sundarban I think it incumbent on me to acquain you thereof pro bono publico.

You are welcome to give this letter all the publicity you may deem necessary in order that this excellent remedy of yours may become generally known.

The Bombay Gazette
Christmas Number,
1911.

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THE CHRISTMAS LITERARY SUPPLEMENT of the "Bombay Gazette" is now ready and contain the following among other Stories:—

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By
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AN AMAZING CHRISTMAS,
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GUY THORNE.

THE MYSTERY OF AN OUT STATION,
By
EMMA BROOKE.

CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS PARTIES,
By
LADY KNIGHTLEY OF FAWSLEY.

THE CHRISTMAS OF THE WASTREL.
By
TOM GALLON.

THE DIAMOND BROOCH.
By
THOMAS COBB.

THE WOMAN AND THE CHILD,
By
ANNE WARNER.

THE STORM IN THE NIGHT,
By
CHARLES EDWARDES.

A WOMAN'S PRIVILEGE,
By
A MACLURE WARNOCK.

SOME UNEXPLAINED GHOST STORIES,
By
CLIVE HOLLAND.

THE FAKIR'S CURSE,
By
C. B. REDFERN AND H. CARRINGTON SMITH.

THE STRANGE CONDUCT OF MR. MERRIDEW,
By
CLEM FRANKS.

THE LONE FAQIR,
By
ARDERN HULME.

JUVENILE STORIES.

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The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 29th Dec., 1911.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character hould be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

BOMBAY ABKARI REPORT.

THE report of Mr. H. O. Quin on the administration of the Excise Department (Abkari and Opium) in the Bombay Presidency for the financial year 1910-11, which made its appearance two days ago, shows the out-turn of toddy spirit in Ratnagiri, Bombay and Kanara (below ghat), as compared with that of the previous year, to have fallen off by 18,746 gallons, 13,863 gallons and 6,026 gallons 25 degrees U. P. respectively. The decrease in Ratnagiri is attributed to the poor yield of the trees tapped and that in Bombay to the diminution in the consumption of toddy spirit owing to the increased duty and consequent rise in the price of the spirit. The growing popularity of raw toddy owing to its cheapness and the facilities now afforded for its sale, also operated to reduce the quantity of toddy spirit consumed in Bombay; while in Kanara the decrease is due to fewer trees being tapped for distillation owing, as is stated, to a falling off in the demand for toddy spirit. The number of retail shops licensed during the year was 2,181 as compared with 2,238 in the previous year, a decrease of 57. Two shops were closed on the recommendations of local Advisory Committees, one in Ahmedabad and the other in Sholapur, and fifty-one on the advice of the Collectors. Twenty-seven of these were in Surat and ten in Kanara above ghats—all above the existing numbers were considered excessive and the change in the opening and closing hours of shops introduced in the mofussil districts under the orders of Government is reported to have worked well. During the year the rate of consumption for the presidency calculated on the sales of country spirit per head, according to the census returns of the current year, was 7·8 drams of proof spirit compared with 7·3, the average of the previous five years. The rate was, as usual, highest in Bombay, where it amounted to 25·5 drams, an improvement when contrasted with the five years' average of 26·5 drams. It was lowest in Kanara, namely 1·4 drams, but that was bad when we find the average rate 0·9 dram. Turning to the fluctuations in revenue from still-head duty and consumption we find that among the Gujarat districts Ahmedabad alone shows an increase in receipts accompanied by a decrease in consumption due mainly to the rates of still-head duty having been raised during the year throughout the district, while the rest of the Gujarat districts show an increase in both. The decreased consumption in Ahmedabad is partly attributable to the continued depression in the mill industry, while the increase in Broach and Surat is reported to be due to a good cotton crop, high rates of labour and the brisk marriage season. In the Panch Mahals increased consumption resulted from more marriages, a good season and the reopening of the Shivrajpur mines.

The reduction of the number of liquor shops in Surat does not appear in any way to have affected the consumption of liquor. In Kaira, the consumption of liquor increased, and it is believed to some extent to be due to the decline of the influence of the deceased reformer Dadarum. More recent temperance agitations do not seem to have had much success. There is very little to record, says the report, in regard to active temperance movements in the Presidency during the year, and it is only in respect of the district of Broach and Bombay City that the existence of any such movements has been mentioned by the Collectors. In Broach, the efforts of the American Mission at Ankleshvar in the matter of preaching temperance were continued but not, as is reported, with much success, while in Bombay the propaganda of the Bombay Temperance Association was "practically confined to the posting of a few large placards in various parts of the city, illustrating in a somewhat exaggerated form the ravages of alcohol and to supporting protests against the opening of new shops or applying for the closing of those already existing. There is nothing to indicate that the operations of the Association this year have resulted in reducing intemperance among any class in the city of Bombay."

Concerning intoxicating drugs other than opium we find that the cultivation of hemp was as usual restricted to certain prescribed villages in the Ahmednagar and Satara districts. Owing to the deliberate restriction of the area allowed to be grown with hemp, the cultivators who obtained licenses were enabled to secure remunerative prices for their crops and consequently the cultivation of hemp has been rendered more attractive. The cultivation of hemp for bhang was permitted in three villages in the Ahmednagar district, but the plant was grown in one village only the total area under cultivation being eight acres and thirty-nine gunthas, the quantity of bhang produced being less than fifteen maunds. Measures are now being taken for the concentration of hemp cultivation within narrower limits than at present with a view to facilitate supervision and inspection and to reduce establishment. The consumption of bhang and ganja increased due to the falling off in the consumption of charas, consequent on the action taken by the Chinese authorities in Yarkand for the partial restriction of its production there. With regard to cocaine it is shown that the quantity licitly imported during the year was a little over fifty pounds and the amount sold under license under thirty. During the year under the report the legal limit of possession of cocaine without a license was reduced to one-tenth of a grain, and Government sanctioned a special staff to suppress illicit cocaine hawking in Bombay City, where it has grown into a chronic evil of the most serious nature. A special report on the operations of this staff has already been submitted to Government in which it is shown that as the operations of such a force should be entirely successful in putting an end to the illegal trade in this pernicious drug. It has been recommended to Government that very early steps should be taken either by amendment of the Abkari Act or by special legislation to make the illegal possession and sale of cocaine punishable by more severe penalties than can be awarded under the existing law. It is not open to doubt says Mr. Quin, that large quantities of cocaine are smuggled into India every year, notwithstanding the activities of the Customs Department, and it is not likely that the illicit trade in this drug will be put a stop to entirely unless and until some measures are devised in concert with foreign Government for prohibiting its unauthorised supply from Europe. There is reason to believe, however, that such measures will shortly be devised. It is recorded that the total excise receipts for the Presidency in the year were Rs. 1,69,11,338, an increase of 7·9 per cent. on the previous year and nineteen per cent. over the average realisations of the preceding three years.

BOMBAY'S HAND-LOOM INDUSTRY. THE report, which has just been issued on the hand-loom weaving industry of Bombay is a more interesting document than many Government papers prove to be. The Government of Bombay has for long been anxious to do something for this industry, which, analagous to the cottage industries that are found at Home, is capable, if properly organised and developed, of very greatly improving the condition of a large industrial class, which however, is not concentrated in any large industrial centres. The present report is written by Mr. W. T. Pomfret, who has been employed to study the conditions and methods of the weavers and to introduce as far as possible improvements. His admirably drafted account of the question has evidently impressed Government, for not only do they consent to give him more assistance, but in their resolution accompanying the issue of the report they agree to the establishment of weaving schools as he suggests in five districts, and make a grant for the establishment of a special department of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute where experiements can be carried on. The introduction of more modern methods is the crux of the position. Mr. Pomfret believes, that all that is needed considerably to increase the output and the income of the weaver, is the adoption by him of a more efficient manner of working. No one will be surprised that the weaver uses a very antiquated process and with characteristic Eastern obstinacy refuses to believe that any better exists. He uses processes, in fact, which were in vogue in England previous to the introduction of the fly shuttle loom in England about A. D. 1750. Their reluctance to take up anything better is so great that two or three visits are necessary before it is possible to get them to work up any interest on the subject or even to consider seriously any suggestion. In consequence any improvement which will have any prospect of general adoption must be very simple. Mr. Pomfret is of opinion that a beginning can best be made by introducing an improvement of the loom and he is proposing fly shuttle motions which can be attached at a cost of Rs. 10 or Rs. 12, and is therefore more suitable to the case than a more intricate and expensive machine, which would be beyond the weavers' purchasing capacity. Even this simple motion he considers should increase the production of cloth by at least 70 per cent., when the weavers who will consent to adopt it have become familiar with the notion. This will also entail an improvement in the method of preparing the yarn to the weaver, the necessity of which will be self-obvious, and should not entail much persuasion of the individual, once the first step has been taken. Further Mr. Pomfret evidently believes that if you catch the weaver young and train him in the right way, he will never return to the out-of-date processes of his fathers. Consequently he has recommended the establishment of schools to which Government has consented and to the teachers for which will be trained at the Technical Institute in Bombay. His recommendations seem to be on sound practical lines, and to be thoroughly justified by the arguments he uses in his report, and we believe that he has thus inaugurated a movement, which is not only possessed of much intrinsic interest but will be of large practical value to an important section of the people of this Presidency.

AUSTRALIAN "BARRACKING." THERE are still four more test matches to be played in Australia and the greater part of the matches against the provincial teams have yet to be decided. A good deal of interest, therefore, attaches—although its immediate occasion has passed—to the announcement which was made during mail week that the New South Wales Cricket Associatidn had decided to take steps to prevent annoying and offensive "barracking" during the first match. The resolution being made by a provincial body does not apply to Australian grounds and Australian cricket in general, and it may be that similar precautions will be unnecessary in the other principal cricket centres. At the same time it is significant that the authority in control of so important a ground as that at Sydney should find it necessary to pass such a resolution, and it tends to discount the statement which has lately been prevalent that barracking by Australian crowds is much on the decrease. It is hardly necessary to describe the process which is known as "barracking." All cricketers are sufficiently well-informed to know that if the expressions of disapproval which at times are characteristic of all crowds all over the world became in Australia sometimes painfully personal and unnecessarily abusive: so much so that the behaviour of Australian crowds, has become notorious. It is, on the other hand only fair to admit that the Australian dispenses this treatment with delightful impartiality and that he is just as ready to annoy his own side in this manner as he is to volley his invective on the visitor. It must also not be forgotten that Australians have been submitted to the provocation of that aspect of the games which reaches its highest form of art in the antipodes, that known as "stonewalling." It is particularly unfortunate when such exhibitions occur during matches between players representing the old country and the chosen of Australia, for it is an undoubted fact that these visits of cricketers have an important effect on the popular sentiment the respective countries towards each other, and unfortunate incidents such as these cannot fail to decrease that effect. English teams have been subjected to extreme forms of barracking in the past but it is to be hoped that in the future these unpleasant exhibitions will no longer be connected with international cricket. This is the more important now that this form of cricket is extending its scope, and includes another of the great overseas dominions. Fortunately there seems to have been no "barracking" this time at Sydney, or at least not enough to warrant Reuter in referring to it in its cable, and we may hope that the same happy state of affairs will prevail throughout the remainder of the tour.

WE are informed by the Superintendent of the P. and O. Office, Bombay, that he has received a wireless message from the Commander of the mail steamer, "Salsette" stating the steamer will arrive in the harbour at 4 p.m. to-day.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Oceana" with the homeward mails of the 23rd instant arrived at Aden at 7 a. m. on Thursday the 28th December.

THE Indian National Congress which concluded its proceedings yesterday has decided to hold its next year's session at Patna, the capital of the new province of Behar.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Madras Mail*:—"Great many Mahomedans in Madras seem to be much displeased with the King George rupee as they believe it has a likeness of a pig on it."

During the week ending Dec. 16th, three chests of opium were removed from the Bombay Warehouse, two and a half being purchased by the farmer at Surat, and half a chest by the farmer in Sachin State. During the same week, 57 chests were imported from Indore.

THE *Indian Daily Telegraph* learns that Mussalmans are deeply gratified at the consideration shown to their religion by the fact that the Royal tour has been so arranged that no ceremonies have taken place during the Mohurrum.

The *Tribune* understands that on the Maharajah of Mysore's return to his State, important questions of changes in the Executive Council, Chief Court, Education and Economic Departments, will engage the attention of His Highness. These questions have not reached the final stage, but when announced will not fail to surprise Mysore in some respects at least.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending Dec. 23, was 726, giving a death-rate of 38·60 per annum per thousand as against 34·46 the corresponding period of last year, and 31·32 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 86 died from fevers; 11, plague; 5. small-pox; 1, measles; 5 cholera; 1, leprosy; 43, phthisis; 44, diseases of the nervous system; 197, affections of the respiratory organs; 47, diarrhœa; 26, dysentery; 39, still-born; 93, old age and debility; and 30, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:— Jain, 31; Brahmin, 25; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 336; Hindu low caste, 85; Musalman, 167; Parsee, 26; Jew; 3; Native Christian, 24; Eurasian, 1; and European, 8. The total number of births was 479 as against 430 for the corresponding period of last year, and 460 the average over the past five years.

Spain has decided to build a larger fleet, and the contract with Messrs. Vickers, Limited, will be amplified.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 8.

LONDON.

Town is very full just now, and the streets are crowded with busy shoppers. Each year the delights of buying Christmas presents seem to call with a louder voice, and each year the shops seem to present a more attractive and more bewildering display. Very popular just at present is Old English pewter, and many amateur collectors will have their store enlarged before the end of the month, if one may judge by the variety of pewter articles of all shapes and periods which is on view. The children, of course, are all doing the round of the large shops and probably Santa Claus will receive many contradictory hints. The mechanical child—and even the children are mechanics nowadays, playing at engineering having taken the place in the nursery of playing at soldiers—has been especially considered. In future he will be able to make his own toys, which educationalists will consider a better plan than merely destroying them. Boxes of materials and tools are sold, and the inventive child can construct anything from a simple railway signal to a complicated building supplied with an electric light. The sternest utilitarian nowadays is satisfied to see the modern child at play!

MUFFS.

Anathematising any thing which fails to come up to our high-water mark of efficiency as a "muff" is really a most unmerited libel on that useful article, without which we should be considerably lost (as to the eternal feminine) during the "winter of our discontent," for the muff, per se, fulfils all expectations, and for some centuries now has carried out its mission of comfort—and ornament, for that matter—to fair ladies and, in the past, good gentlemen. The great frost of 1662 first launched the muff on its career of usefulness. The worthy Samuel Pepys, at any rate, records it as a novelty at that time in his own happy manner, writing "To the Parke (St. James's), where I first in my life did see people—it being a great frost—sliding with their skeates. This day I did first wear a muffe." One can but regret the immortal diarist did not give us a description of his "muffe," or "my wife's," to which he also refers. It would have been interesting to know how this early species was composed. The muff, however, took a more pronounced place as a regular item of personal use in the reign of Queen Anne, one of the court physicians rendering it fashionable. This individual suffered from extremely cold hands, so made a practice of wearing a muff that his touch might not have a chilling effect on his aristocratic and sensitive patients when visiting them with pomp and circumstance in his ponderous coach, drawn by four horses. A visit from this gentleman, with his muff, his gold-headed stick containing at the top a specific against contagion (an insignia of most physicians of the times) and unlimited pomposity must have been a matter of considerable moment, and calculated to reduce the most defiant patient to meek submission. This worthy having given cachet to the muff, it became extremely modish during this reign. I have an old print of the period before me of what might be either a doctor or divine (of the Laurence Sterne order) carrying a muff and looking extremely pleased with himself, while he appears to be affably conversing with a lady in the full dress of ladies of quality of the time. She also carries a muff, and, be it noted, a fan at the same time. The gentleman's muff here appears to be of black silk and is long and flat with a full bow of ribbon decorating the centre.

MORALITY PLAY.

The other day I went to the Imperial Institute, where, in the grand hall of the London University, an immense audience had gathered to see Mrs. Percy Dearmer's mystery play, "The Soul of the World," as given by the Morality Play Society, and I must say I sat there in the darkness thrilled with the beauty, the dignity, and the reverent emotional feeling with which it was acted and staged. Mrs. Percy Dearmer is the wife of the Vicar of St. Mary's Church Primrose Hill. I came just too late for the Prologue, for, wisely enough, the door was closed the moment the curtain went up, and there was no admittance till the curtain fell; but I saw the three acts: Act I. at Nazareth, where, in a village scene, with the village well in the corner, old Simeon is seen, whilst Elizabeth and various Jewish men and maidens come and go, and Mary of Magdala comes in, beautiful in her rose-red draperies, the Pilgrims pass through on their way to the Feast of Tabernacles, carrying boughs, and old Simeons speaks his strange prophecy that a child shall be born of a maid. Then Mary of Nazareth, a sweet and gracious figure all in white, comes through to go to the well, and a mysterious hush and thrill seems to pass over all those present—a passage, no doubt. Later, when, alone, she sinks on her knees, the scene darkens, leaving her white form alone illumined, and the angel Gabriel, a splendid figure in shining gold and white wing-like draperies, emerges from the darkness and imparts to her the message of the Annuciation, whilst she listens with humbly bent head to the angelic salutation and murmurs her response. Then he departs, and the light slowly returns, leaving her bowed and kneeling in an ecstasy of inward joy. The next act is at Bethlehem, and shows the little stable, and then come the shepherds, and the splendid Kings, and all the people who have followed the star and seen the angel—a wondrous gathering; and finally the light centres on the humble little out-house, the wall is suddenly transparent, and we see within the Virgin seated with her babe sheltered in her arms and scarcely visible upon her knees. She wears dark draperies, and beside her, seen in profile is the dark form of Joseph. The Kings then make obeisance one by one, and present their gifts in the act of Adoration. The third act is almost dark. Dimly one discovers a great rock against which Mary, the mother of Our Lord, stands with her back to us looking up at Mount Calvary, and on either side are what look like russet autumn trees that glow darkly in the background. The Kings come again, and so do the shepherds, and the halt, the maim, and the blind whom the Master had healed, and those whose lives had been renewed and purified, like Mary Magdalene. They despair and mourn, and seek comfort from Mary, who, turning, inspires them with hope, and speaks the wonderful words of the Magnificat, full of its worship and adoration. As her speech gains her hearers, the most beautiful and wonderful effect is produced, a light shines through, a growing, clearing, splendid light, and one sees above the foot of the Cross set in the solid rock, and on either hand the dull red trees have turned to flaming choirs of angels. "The darkness clears, and the whole background is seen to be peopled with angels." The angelic choir is set upon both sides, tier upon tier, in crimson draperies, with golden aureoles around their heads, singing and blowing their golden trumpets as in the pictures of the Beato Angelico. It seems impossible, in this short description, to give you any adequate idea of the beauty of those three acts and their simple and devotional spirit. Not a sound of applause broke from the still and rapt audience as each curtain fell, but a great wave of reverent feeling seemed to sweep over us all. The lighting was wonderfully effective, and the dresses were remarkably fine. The Kings appeared splendidly attired, and all the others wore picturesque varied costumes in harmonious colourings.

THE ENGLISH WOMAN.

In an interesting lecture before the Royal Colonial Institute, at the Whitehall Rooms Hotel Metropole, on "British and German Influence in West Africa," Mrs. Mary Gaunt referred to the "crying need" of the British possessions in that part of the world. "We who count ourselves the great colonising nation of the world, leave our women at home, the French and the Germans take them. . . . The women must be encouraged to go out, and for my part I can see no reason why a woman should not stand the climate as well as she does that of India." Mrs. Gaunt drew a comparison between those Englishwomen who do "go out" and the wives of the officials in the French and German Colonies. "The Englishwoman, set down in a place where she has no companionship, none of the amusements and interests to which she has been accustomed, finds terribly on her hands. The most ordinary Englishwoman in her own country lives in what to me seems the height of luxury; thus when she comes to a place where the necessities of life present themselves as luxuries, and there is absolutely nothing to do, life becomes a weariness. There is no riding, there are no tea-parties, no social meetings, no gossip, nothing but the eternal hot sameness from morning to night, and she promptly falls sick and is sent home, not because of the climate, as she and those around her imagine, but because of the conditions of life. The German woman of the middle classes has been quite differently brought up. Hausfrau, the English are in the habit of dubbing her a little contemptuously, but it is this very Hausfrau element that is the saving of her. She has not been accustomed to so much luxury as the Englishwoman, from her youth up she has been taught that her house and her husband are the most important things in her universe, and accordingly, even here in West Africa she flings herself heart and soul into the management and upkeep of her house, she is saved from boredom and keeps her health, to the great gain both of herself and her husband."

LORD WATERFORD.

Lord Waterford's tragic death, the result of an accident, has caused a painful sensation throughout the whole of Ireland. His loss will be felt far and wide, not alone in the neighbourhood of Curraghmore, for which he did so much in his time, being the founder of no fewer than three industries that give employment to a great many workpeople. He was nearly always in residence in Ireland, and last year, when he proposed to give up the Mastership of the Waterford Hounds, the farmers went as one man to implore him to reconsider his decision. Much sympathy is felt for Lady Waterford, and especially for Lord Tyrone, a boy often, who succeeds to the title in such exceedingly sad circumstances.

FADS.

One hears every day of new fads: so many of one's friends have food fads, thinning fads, and various health and exercise fads! The mania of the moment, is of course, to be slight, and every girl or woman I meet is trying some new or old dodge for decreasing weight, and all this because the present style of closefitting skirts only look their best on a slim figure. The other day at a luncheon party I heard one young married woman telling another that if she took nothing to eat except apples all day twice a week (with a cup of black coffee to follow twice a day), she would lose five pounds in a month! Delighted smiles answered the suggestion, and she engaged to breakfast, lunch, and dine on nothing but apples, roast or raw! Then some one else chipped in and said that was all no use: she must take sour milk with the apples at least three times a day—no coffee, and the apples must be raw! Yet another votary of the slender figure declared she was told that if one stands up for twenty minutes after every meal, one reduces one's weight by three pounds a week!—and so it goes on. But really there is a very lamentable side to this mania for loosing weight. I have heard of two young people, one married and one a girl, who have seriously undermined their health by taking some patent "thinning" pills. The drug, whatever it was, had such an effect on the internal mucous membrane that after a time they could digest nothing. It seemed as if some inflammation was set up, and instead of looking prettier, they presented a lamentable appearance—pale, pasty, and aged—from not being able to assimilate their food properly. The food fads of some people are also rather trying. I have some friends who come to lunch or dine with me for whom I have to have special dishes cooked. One has a "non-meat" diet, and she is easy enough to please with eggs or fish, but I have another friend who eschews eggs, butter, and milk, and only eats fruits and salads and some hard and unappetising-looking biscuits! Then some people drink glasses of very hot water all their meal-time; others ask for sour milk to be provided, and others loudly declare they never drink at all, except two hours after a meal. Other curious people one meets are those who court danger by travelling with jewels improperly cared for. One is always reading in the papers of jewel thefts and jewel losses, and most of these misfortunes might have been insured against by a little common care. In many cases women let their jewel-cases be packed in a trunk and put in the luggage van, running the risk of some thief rifling the boxes; others have their jewel-case in a dressing-bag, and, leaving the bag on the seat of the carriage, walk up and down the platform or down the corridor, and are surprised if some agile thief jumps into the train from the other side and makes away with the travelling bag! I was taught when I first began to travel to trust my jewels to no one, not from want of confidence in my maid, but on the principle that "if you want a thing well done, do it yourself," and if one's jewels are carried in one's own little handbag, then only one person is responsible, and that is one's own self, and no one else can be blamed if they are lost; Thieves are so uncommonly clever nowadays; they get into houses by all sorts of plausible tales coming to see to the electric bells, or the electric lights or the telephone. Only the other day a man entered the house of a friend of mine, saying that Colonel So-and-So (the owner) had told him to see to the electric light. He was allowed to go upstairs unattended (a fatal mistake!), and of course he filled his pockets. Later in the day when my friends had discovered their losses, the man had the impudence to ring up on the telephone from somewhere and ask if the electric light was all right now? When they answered saying it required further attention and would he come back to see to it, he replied by derisive laughter! Another friend of mine told me that a man called at her house saying he had come by appointment from Harrods to see the lady and as the servant knew that Harrods served the family she admitted him and let him stand in the hall. When he returned, of course, the man was gone and so were the coats and umbrellas!

A successful flight has been made at Farnborough by the Army airship Beta.

PERSIA'S SUBMISSION.

GREATER CARE TO BE USED IN FUTURE.

Reported Safety of British Consul.

RELIEF FOR ATTACKED SOWARS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 27.

Reuter learns that the Persian reply to the Russian ultimatum states that in view of her strong desire for cordial relations with Great Britain and Russia, Persia will be careful in future that her appointments of foreign officers will not be made in a way likely to injure the lawful interests of the two Governments, and that she will consult the Legations beforehand.

ST. PETERSBURG, DEC. 28.

It is announced that as the Persian Government is powerless to punish the authors of the anti-Russian outbreaks in Tabriz, Resht and Enzeli, the Russian Government has directed the Russian commanders to take the severest repressive measures, which are to include the arrest and trial by court-martial of the assailants of the Russian troops, the disarmament of the Fidais and other troublesome native elements, and the destruction of the places, where resistance might be offered.

LONDON, DEC. 28.

The Foreign Office states that reports from the Acting-Governor of Kazerun give some hope that Mr. Smart, the missing Consul, is still alive, and that he will be brought to Kazerun.

TEHERAN, DEC. 21.

The sowars, who were recently twice attacked, numbered 100, and their losses are now stated to be two killed and seven wounded while two others are missing. They are now holding a position at Kazerun and 150 sowars, under the command of Colonel Douglas, are hurrying to reinforce them. The Consul, Mr. Smart, was left behind when the escort retreated, and is now reported to be lying wounded in a caravanserai eight miles from Kazerun.

LONDON, DEC. 28.

A telegram to the *Times* from Teheran states that details from Kazerun show that the attack on the Indian sowars was preconceived and carried out by seven hundred tribesmen. The infantry from Jask and all the available ships are reported to have been ordered to Bushire The South appears to be up. It is thought that a British punitive expedition is likely.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 28.

Apropos of Reuter's message regarding the situation at Shiraz the *Englishman* learns that serious conflicts have taken place between the Persian road-guards and the Central India Horse. That referred to in Reuter's telegrams took place on December 24th, and two Indian sowars were killed and one wounded. Another and a more serious affray occurred on Christmas Day. The paper continues: "According to our information, the British Consul, Mr. Smart, was on his way up to Shiraz with an escort and some of the Central India Horse. He went from Shiraz to Kazeroon to meet the escort coming up. The force was attacked by a strong body of Persian road-guards and in the fighting, the Consul, Mr. Smart, was wounded, and has since been reported missing. Two sowars of his escort were killed and seven wounded. Rumours of a more serious character have reached us, but these cannot be published without confirmation. The attack by Persian road-guards was, so far as we can gather, quite wanton and unprovoked. The road-guards as is well known are a most disorganised and undisciplined force, and it is supposed that they resented the Central India Horse acting as escorts, alleging that by doing so the Indian Cavalry were usurping the privileges and functions of the road-guards. Hence their organised attack on a British force."

The paper also adds:—"Mr. Smart had just come out from Home, and was proceeding to Shiraz to rejoin his post as Consul there after leave. He is not an officer of the Indian Political Department, but was appointed to Shiraz by the Foreign Office at Home. His presence at Shiraz was urgently needed in view of the prevailing disorder."

AMERICAN PRESIDENCY ELECTION.

CLEVELAND, (OHIO), DEC. 28.

Mr. Lafollette, the Republican candidate for the Presidency, has opened his campaign in the western states, attacking the trusts and the power he alleges they possess over Government legislation and the law courts. He denounced the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Bill and the Aldrich monetary reform as increasing the power of the trusts.

POISONED PAUPERS.

BERLIN, DEC. 27.

Numbers of paupers in the municipal shelter are suffering from poisoning, and fifteen have already died. It is supposed that the poisoning is due to the paupers' own provisions.

BERLIN, DEC. 28.

The number of paupers, who have died from poisoning in the municipal shelter, has reached 36.

END OF MEXICAN REVOLT.

MEXICO, DEC. 27.

General Reyes, the leader of the revolt against President Madero in Mexico, has surrendered, disheartened by the defection of his partisans.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

LONDON, DEC. 28.

The P. and O. steamer "Macedonia" to-day, shipped £200,000 gold, at Port Said, for Bombay.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

Yuan-Shih-Kai to Meet Leading Princes.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, DEC. 27.

The Empress-Dowager has summoned the leading Princes to meet Yuan-Shih-Kai to discuss the proposals of the Shanghai Conference.

SHANGHAI, DEC. 28.

The arrival of Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen threatens to change the situation with regard to the peace negotiations. It is expected that he will be elected president until the Provinces of China proclaim a continuance of the campaign unless the Manchus surrender.

JAPAN AND THE POWERS.

French Chamber Passes New Convention.

LONDON, DEC. 27.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed the new Franco-Japanese Commercial Convention without a division. The Chairman of the Customs Committee laid emphasis on the advantages accruing from good relations with Japan.

The Minister of Commerce explained the advantages of the Convention, while the Premier said it would draw closer the bonds of sympathy uniting the two countries.

TOKIO, DEC. 27.

The Emperor, opening the Diet, referred to the increasingly friendly feelings for Japan of the Powers and expressed his high satisfaction at the renewal of the Treaty with Great Britain.

FRANCE AND SPAIN IN MOROCCO.

Wholesale Accusations.

LONDON, DEC. 28.

Much bad blood is being made between France and Spain by wholesale accusations, in which General Luque, Minister of War, has participated, that the French are stirring up the Riffians and furnishing supplies. The Premier's organ condemns these charges, but they augur badly for the Franco-Spanish negotiations, A large Spanish force assumed the offensive on the 27th inst., and drove off the Riffians. The Spaniards afterwards followed them up along the Kert River, punishing them severely.

LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

Short Time for Spinners Recommended.

LONDON, DEC. 27.

The Committee of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation to-day decided that owing to the lock-out of the weavers, they would recommend the closing of the spinning mills in South-East Lancashire for three days a week.

The adoption of the Committee's decision is practically certain.

Lock-out notices have also been published in Rochdale and elsewhere.

UJDA FRENCH OFFICIALS ACQUITTED.

PARIS, DEC. 28.

The Consular Court at Ujda has acquitted M. Destailleur, the French Commissioner in Ujda, the Vice-Consul, and the Head of the Customs, who were charged with peculation and gun-running.

COTTON GROWERS' MANŒUVRE.

LONDON, DEC. 28.

Advices from Columbia, South Carolina, state that the scheme to lend the southern cotton growers 25 dollars per bale on the 1911 crop, the remainder being payable when the farmer wishes to sell his produce, has been abandoned for the present, owing to criticisms encountered.

BRITISH SHIP FOUNDERS.

LONDON, DEC. 28.

A Lloyd's message from Lisbon states that the British steamer "Hughenden" from Smyrna to Dublin, foundered in the Bay of Biscay on the 21st inst.

Two members of the crew were picked up, but the others were drowned.

WRESTLING.

Gotch Defeats Munro.

LONDON, DEC. 28.

Frank Gotch, America, has defeated Alec Munro, England, in straight falls, for the catch-as-catch-can wrestling championship of the world.

The first fall was gained in 12 mins. and the second in 8 mins. 5 secs. each with the half-Nelson hold.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, DEC. 28.

The death is announced of Mr. Lindsay Neill, late of the Indian Civil Service.

The death is announced of Captain Torlesse, R. N.

THE NEW BENGAL.

An Absurd Report.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 27.

Sir Krishna Gupta says he knows nothing about the report cabled to the *Daily Mail* from Calcutta, stating that he will be appointed Governor of Bengal.

The Behar Province.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 27.

The *Englishman* hears on what it claims to be good authority that Sir Charles Bayley has refused the Lieut.-Governorship of the newly created province of Behar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and that in any case he will go home before taking up the appointment, should his refusal not be final. This statement has not been confirmed.

The Associated Press of India is in a position to say that there is no truth whatever in the report which has found publication to the effect that Sir Charles Bayley has refused the post of Lieutenant-Governor of Behar. The appointments to the vacant headships of the provinces under the new scheme are likely to be announced within the next few days and the Associated Press understands that no time, will be lost in redistributing the cadres of the officials in the three provinces concerned. The enabling Act is likely to be introduced in the House of Lords in the middle of February and the whole scheme will come into operation on the 1st April. The existing Legislative Councils of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam will then cease to exist but steps are being taken for the formation of the Legislative Councils which will be set up in their place in Calcutta and Patna, respectively.

LATER.

The *Englishman* now learns that Sir Charles Bayley has accepted the appointment of Lieutenant Governor of Behar.

THEISTIC CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, DEC. 28.

The All India Theistic Conference has been holding its sittings with great enthusiasm in the hall of the City College. A large number of delegates, ladies and gentlemen, from Madras, Bombay, the Punjab and several districts of Bengal were present. Mr. Ullal Raghunathaya of Mangalore, a venerable gentleman of over seventy, having a record of fifty years of steadfast and successful service to the Theistic movement, has been elected President.

The principal, Harumbas Chandra Maitra, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates. He said that a broad outlook of liberal religion was dawning upon the world. During his sojourn in Europe and America, he had found a large number of thoughtful men and women, who were looking forward to a vast and universal faith.

Mr. Raghunathaya who was proposed to the presidential chair by Pandit Siva Nath Sastri, read a long and thoughtful address after which the conference adjourned.

IRRIGATION IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 28.

The administration report of the Public Works Department in Burma, for the year 1910-11, issued yesterday, shows that a net revenue of Rs. 65,936 on major works, and Rs. 15,49,800 on minor works was derived. Rs 10,48,276 and Rs. 49,22,949 had been expended up to the end of the year on the Yeu and Mon Canals, both being under construction. The total expenditure on major works was Rs. 12,50,854, making in all the capital outlay, direct and indirect, on major irrigation works in Burma, close on Rs. 170,00,000.

WEEKLY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 28.

The mortality from plague in India during the week ending 23rd December was 8,643 seizures, resulting in 7,189 deaths. The provincial figures were:—Bombay 1,886 deaths; Madras 261; Bengal 329; the United Provinces 1,934; the Punjab 37; Burma 41; the Central Provinces 830. There were 317 fatal cases in Mysore, 1,504 in Hyderabad and 44 in Rajputana. No case of plague occurred in Eastern Bengal and Assam and the North-Western Frontier Province,

FOUR RAILWAY COOLIES KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DEC. 28,

A sad accident occurred here in which four men have lost their lives. A railway bridge is being constructed near Napur Mole and while piles were being screwed down which are to form the supports of the bridge, the capstan and pile fell on four men working below killing them on the spot and injuring one man, but not seriously.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 28

The following Press communique is issued in the Foreign Department:—Brigadier General Sir R. E. Grimston. 6th Cavalry, has been appointed to succeed Brigadier General F. H. R. Drummond as Inspector General of the Imperial Service Troops, in February 1912.

INDIAN CROPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 28.

The first general official memorandum upon the wheat crops of India for the current season, issued to-day, shows a decrease of one per cent. as compared with last year in the area sown. Except in parts of the Bombay Presidency, the sowing season has, on the whole, been favourable and the condition of the crop is reported to be generally good.

The first general official memorandum upon the spring oilseeds crop of the current season, issued to-day, shows in the case of rape and mustard seed a decrease in acreage sown of six per cent. on the past five years' average, and in the case of linseed an expansion of thirty-five per cent. on the past five years' average. The prospects of all the oil seeds are favourable except in parts of the Bombay Presidency, and in the case of rape and mustard in parts of North Western India.

THE KING'S SHOOT.

Huge Bag of Tigers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 28.

The latest reports from Nepal, give the King-Emperor's bag as 30 tigers, 13 rhinos and some bears and stags.

The Marquis of Crewe and Members of Parliament, who are in India, paid a visit *in cognito* to Darjeeling last week.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* says that the Curator of the Lahore Museum has been informed that His Imperial Majesty will be graciously pleased to present a tiger, which has been shot in the Nepal jungles, to the Museum.

COURT CIRCULAR.

[BY WIRE.]

KING EMPEROR'S CAMP (Arkatiganj.) Dec. 28.

The King-Emperor attended by the whole of his suite left Kasra Camp this morning. His Imperial Majesty was accompanied to Bikna Thori station by His Excellency the Prime Minister of Nepal. After His Excellency with his sons, General Mohon Shamserjung Rana Bahadur, Lt. Genl. Babaer Shamser Jung Rana Bahadur, Lt. Genl. Kaiser Sham Serjung Rana Bahadur, had taken leave of His Imperial Majesty, the Royal special train left Bikna Thori station at 6 p. m.

Lt.-Col. Manners Smith and Mr. H. C. Streatfield were in attendance on the platform.

ROYAL DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY.

Erection of Stands.

On the occasion of the Royal departure on Wednesday the 10th of January, the Municipal Commissioner will be willing to allow the erection of stands on the public footpaths along the line of route on the same conditions on which they were allowed on the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties, namely, that permission should be obtained, that six feet clear should be allowed from the edge of the kerb to the nearest point of the stand, and the stand should only be put up in front of the owners' own premises. The Municipal Commissioner will also be prepared to receive applications for the erection of stands on the footpaths adjoinng the Bhatia Bagh, the Museum Site, and the College of Science.

THE ABOR CAMPAIGN.

Opening up Friendly Relations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, DEC. 28.

No news was received from the General Officer Commanding the Abor Expedition yesterday (Decr. 27th).

The General Officer Commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphs from Yambung on December 27th that the Dihong exploration party with an escort of 100 riflesof 8th Gurkhas arrived at Ponging (right bank of the Dihong) on that day and was well received. This party is stationed for 26 days and carries 10 loads of salt for the purchase of rice. A party of 60 Rifles of 2nd Gurkhas left Rotung to visit the Penghi villages by invitation. They are camped between Ponging (left bank of the Dihong) and Jaru.

YAMBUNG CAMP, DEC 28.

Now that the opposition of the Minyang tribe has been considerably lessened, two missions protected by escorts have started to open up friendly relations with other sections of the tribe and with the Panchi Abors I will deal with each in turn.

The first consisted of Mr. Bentinck, in political charge, accompanied by Mr. Coggin Brown, Government Geologist, Mr. Milroy, Forest Officer, and Captain Trenchard, R. E. Survey. The escort consisted of 100 rifles, 8th Gurkhas, under the command of Capt. Gifford with 150 carriers, Capt. Hore, Intelligence Officer, who speaks the Abor language, accompanied the party and two hundred carriers escorted by 100 rifles, 8th Gurkhas, carried loads, as far as the first march which was in a north-western direction. Yesterday the mission started and I was permitted to accompany them to their first halting place, the friendly village of Pinging on the right bank of the Dihong, about 5 1-2 miles from here.

A curious instance of Abor message-sending came to light on the way. A miniature stockade with a small trench in front of it was across our path. Two broken arrows and a gateway made of boughs of a particular tree were in the stockade Our guide, the headman of the village who himself was responsible for the erection of this symbol, explained it as follows:—"The stockade being small signified our weakness; the trench is our frontier line with regard to the hostile Kebang clan; the broken arrows show we do not desire war and the leaves of this particular tree which is called 'Fang' signify peace."

We passed on our way the spot, Rebung Ghat, on the other bank of the river where Dr. Gregorson and his party met their death at the hands of the Kebang warriors who with their lust for blood excited went on to Komsing to carry on their treacherous work on Mr. Williamson and his party. It was near here that those who fled from the outrage at Komsing fell into the hands of the Kebang, Rotung and possibly Sangi men to be killed with arrows and stones, only five of them making good their escapes. After passing through some old cultivation and crossing three small streams we arrived at a clump of bamboo trees and beyond it were the crops of the village. On reaching their camp a mithan and a pig were brought as presents and numerous eggs, while the young men cut fuel and plantain leaves. I returned this morning here getting a view of Komsing en route. Yesterday Col. MacIntyre and 60 rifles, 2nd Gurkhas, under the command of Major Lindsay, with Lt. Oakes, Survey Officer, left Rotung, crossed the Dihong and encamped in the Yamne valley between Ponging (left bank) and Jaru. Their object is to open up a friendly relation with the Panghi Abors. The Gams of Sissin came in yesterday to Yambung to sue for peace. They were fined and allowed to depart. Two other Gams from the other side of Komsing also came in.

FIRE IN RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 28.

A fire took place in the Ye Le quarter of Twante on Tuesday. The theatre hall and many houses were burnt. It is estimated that about rupees forty thousand worth of property was burnt.

A SMALL deputation arrived in London from India in mail week with the object of bringing before the British public a petition which is to be laid before the King, and which has been signed by over fifteen hundred thousand people for the suppression of cow-killing.

LATE MR. KRISHNASWAMY IYER.

Condolence of National Congress.

GENERAL MOURNING ORDERED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 28.

The Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyer is dead. The hon'ble gentleman left for Delhi with other guests of the Madras Government in the Provincial Camp on the 1st instant. While there he suffered from carbuncles, and decided to return to Madras on the 13th instant. He was unable therefore to be invested by the King with the Companionship of the Indian Empire, which was bestowed on him in the Coronation Honours' List. On his return to Madras, his health seemed to improve, but complications set in. Diabetic gangrene developed to which he succumbed.

He was a trusted and valuable colleague and adviser of the Government, and one who has shown in the short period, during which he was a Member of the Executive Council, great ability He was conscientious in the discharge of his duties. These qualities of his characterised him in all walks of life. The Indian community mourns the loss of one of its most brilliant and patriotic representatives, and the legal profession one who early fitted himself to rank among the eminent lawyers and jurists that India has produced in greater numbers than any other of learned professions. The deceased was only 48 years of age.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 28.

To-day's proceedings of the National Congress began under a sense of great sorrow and depression owing to the sad and untimely death of the Hon. Mr. Krishna Swami Iyer. The president, before commencing the meeting, eulogised the services of the late Mr. Krishna Swamy Iyer to India and his high place among the Indians of to-day. He asked the Congress to authorise him to send a message of condolence to the family, which was accepted, all the Congress standing.

MADRAS, DEC. 28.

Sympathetic references were made to-day, in the High Court, to Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyer, who was connected with that Court for 25 years, first as Advocate and latterly as a Judge. The Advocate-General, Mr. P. S Sivaswamy Iyer spoke on behalf of the vakils, while Mr. C F. Napier, Public Prosecutor, voiced the feelings of the barristers and solicitors. The Chief Justice, speaking in very feeling terms, eulogised the services of the deceased both as a lawyer and a judge.

MADRAS, DEC. 28.

The Fort St. George *Gazette* Extraordinary, issued this afternoon, says:—"His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to express his sense of the great loss which the Government and the Presidency have suffered and to place on record his high appreciation of the wide knowledge, conspicuous ability and sound judgment which the late Mr. Krishna Swamy Iyer throughout his all too short career was ever willing to place at the service of his colleagues, in the loyal discharge of duties of his high office. As a mark of respect the flag of the Fort St. George will be hoisted half mast high until sunset this evening. Fifteen minute guns will be fired at Fort St, George this afternoon, the last gun to be fired at sunset. General mourning from this date to the 3rd January 1912 (inclusive) is requested by Government as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Krishna Swamy Iyer."

THEOSOPHICAL CONVENTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, DEC. 28.

A general meeting of the esoteric section closed the proceedings of the Theosophical Convention yesterday. The Convention of the Indian Section met again this morning at 9 a.m. After the roll call of the lodges the Provincial Inspectors and the General Secretary read their annual reports.

Mrs. Besant announced that the Central Hindu College Board of Trustees had agreed to sell to the Indian Section lands and buildings belonging to the *Shantikunja* and the *Gyan Geha* at a cost amounting to about Rs. 50,000. Mr. Jehangir Sorabji, General Secretary, resigned his office and the Convention assembled passed a vote of thanks for his admirable services, Mr. G. S. Arundale delivered an eloquent lecture on the order of the "Star in the East" in the Indian Section Hall.

The Central Hindu College Old Boys' dinner was held yesterday and was well attended.

THE MOHURRUM IN BOMBAY.

Prospects of a Peaceful Celebration.

After a protracted series of disturbed years, there now appears every prospect of the Mohurrum Festival passing off quietly this year. The recent Government order regarding the 'tabuts' and 'tolis' seems to have had a salutary effect as no 'tolis' are seen going round the Mahomedan localities this year and instead of the noisy demonstration of Mahomedan youths, the 'sabils' and 'majlises' are now attended by a larger number of people than in previous years. At the 'majlises' or assemblies the story of the deaths of Hasan and Hussein, one of the most tragic episodes in the history of Islam, is recounted and prayers offered to Almighty God.

So far only about half a dozen licenses have been taken out for 'tabuts' and even they have not as yet been utilised. Ordinarily these tabuts are formally installed on the fifth day of the festival, but no such thing has been done this year. Some of the Julais have, however, erected tabuts inside their houses, on which on the last day of the Mohurrum they will sprinkle water instead of carrying them to the sea-side-for immersion.

The Mahomedan community seems to have been divided over the regulations recently issued regarding the procession of 'tabuts,' 'tolis,' 'punjas', etc. The thinking portion of them are inclined to the opinion that the regulations do not impede a proper and orderly celebration of the festival. There is no prohibition against the 'tabuts' being paraded, accompanied by music, on the last day of the festival, and there is no restriction whatever against the 'majlises' and 'sabils,' which in number have very nearly been doubled this year. As already stated these assemblies are being attended by a much larger number of people than before, a fact which has been much appreciated by the better class of Mahomedans.

The police arrangements are well-made and the force is quite prepared to meet any emergency. These arrangements are being personally supervised by Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, assisted by Mr. Vincent and Mr. Gadney, Deputy Commissioners.

Colonel J. Stewart, formerly of the Bengal Artillery, has just been awarded a medal for his services during the Indian Mutiny of 1857-58.

The new armoured cruiser "Amphion," the sixth vessel of the Boadicea class was successfully launched from Pembroke Dockyard in mail week.

CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

THE REASON WHY by Eleanor Glynn (Duckworth Mrs. Glynns' stories are so well known, that little need be said except that "The Reason Why" is quite as good as its predecessors—Zara, the heroine is Mr. Markezute's niece and a beautiful woman. And such women are often forced to see more of the seamy side of life than their plainer sisters. That is part of the price they have to pay for the fatal gift. Zara was married at sixteen to a dissipated Count, and he dragged her about with him from one gambling place to another. He was shot through the head in a disgraceful quarrel over a dancer at Monte Carlo, and Zara is a widow when her uncle sends for her. She has been living with poor relations in Paris, with her crippled half-brother, Mirko, and it is for the boy's sake that she agrees to marry Lord Tancred. Zara's experiences have given her a morbid horror of men. Her first husband ill-treated her, and she was subjected to the insulting attentions of his disreputable friends, by whom she had been nicknamed "The Stone." Added to this she believes the young Englishman has married her for her money. The honeymoon is to be spent in Paris, and as the reader will find out was not a success.

AS FLOWS THE RIVER by Mrs. Fred Reynold (Chapman & Hall)—A sweetly pretty story. Enid Tregarthen comes home to die. Her mother, the stern dark woman, brings up her erring daughter's child with the son of an old friend. "As flows the River" is the story of these two children growing up together in the old farm house in the narrow valley, and it is told very simply, but with a great deal of charm. The writer evidently loves the fields and woods and, above all, the stream, whose rippling voice speaks to the little girl Lowrie so gently and helpfully. It is all very quiet, very wistful, very tender, like a landscape by Corot, a landscape with figures.

THE COURTEIR STOOPS by J. H. Yoxall (Smith Elder)—In this novel Sir J. H. Yoxall deals very ably with the episode of Goethe's "Misalliance." He creates a German atmosphere so genuine that we cannot be quite certain whether he perceives its pomposities or shares them. The attitude of Herr von Wolfgange to his inconvenient wife is a convincing blend of chivalry and condescension; and if there is in it a nameless element of the unctuously absurd, it is only because there is that element in the German estimate of art and ideals. Something of what is conveyed in the very first scene by the very fact of the girl calling Goethe "Privy Councillor" runs through the whole book up to the excellent description of the Battle of Volmy at the end.

ALL AWRY by Miss Annesly (Mills and Boon)—In this story Clo Mayne, the heroine has been brought up with her four brothers, and she can ride, and swim, and sail a boat as well as any of them; she can also do book-keeping and is the best Greek scholar in the family—but when she is fifteen and her brother's friend kisses her in the library, she says, "Ugh" and wipes her mouth with her apron. Later, when she has been presented and is going through her first season she tries to make friends of the men she likes, only to find that sooner or later they "get silly." At last, after a very unpleasant experience up the river, she decides to be a man herself. She wants comradeship, not "petit soins;" she "bars rot"; and "rot" seems inevitable, while she wears girl's clothes. Her subsequent adventures as assistant purser on a steamer bound for the West Indies are highly entertaining, and the squiggly feeling comes at last. Miss Annesly is to be congratulated. This is a book to read.

THE BREATH OF THE DESERT by H. Clayton East (Duckworth).—Those interested in Egypt will enjoy certain parts of "The Breath of the Desert," for there are some excellent descriptions of the various "sights" which travellers to that country are most keen on seeing, and they are given with a touch of individuality that makes them quite delightful. Most of the scene-pictures drawn are really good, and it is the story itself which is of very secondary value and is an account of the meeting of two souls who have belonged to each other from the beginning of time. The heroine of this tremendous experience, Madeline Hamilton, tells the story herself. She is married to a man who does not understand her (it is perhaps needless to say) and has gone with him to Egypt, a country which fascinates her, and is saturating her with the philosophy of predestination, and that "what will be will be." When the strange meeting takes place.

JOHN TEMPLE. By Ralph Durand. (Macmillan and Co.)—Mr. Ralph Durand has written quite a good boy's story of a little known corner of history and adventure. "John Temple" is a romantic and energetic effort to bring to light the attempt made by the Portuguese to establish a great South African Empire in the Sixteenth Century. Mr. Durand has explored the Zambesi Valley, and found there traces of the time, when the Portuguese power was at its height. He has carefully absorbed all his facts and verified his surmises, and has finally ended his labours in a first-class story of capture, treasure, and shipwreck, dear to the hears of the schoolboy, which has the merit of being really true. In fact, Mr. Durand informs us in his preface that the Barreto Expedition was even more romantic and the sufferings of the Portuguese sailors more horrible than his record of them. Anyhow we are glad to be able to add another story of great deeds and thrilling adventures to a list of books which, though small, is perhaps more widely read and loved than any other.

KING ARTHUR'S KNIGHTS by Henry Gilbert (Jack)—The evergreen legends woven around the romantic figures of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table are retold by Mr. Henry Gilbert for the benefit of boys and girls unable to tackle the "Morte D'Arthur" of the paternal library shelf. The tales are rendered in simple language and shorn of such episodes as would not appeal to the immature reader. The book is adorned with sixteen illustrations in colour by Mr. Walter Crane, who, while adopting a less conventional decorative method than in his early children's books, retains the clearness of form and brightness of colour to which he owes his popularity in the nursery.

Now that William Morris has been honoured by a collected edition worthy of his high reputation it is only right that Dante Gabriel Rossetti, his great twin brother of Pre-Raphselite poetry, should receive an equal recognition. Many enthusiasts, therefore, will rejoice to learn that Messrs. Ellis and Elvey, who have been associated with so many Rossetti publications, have in preparation an elaborate edition of Dante Gabriel's collected works, which will not only include all the hitherto published writings, but also quite a considerable quantity of material never before printed. The general editorship of the edition has been entrusted to Mr. William Michael Rossetti, the great poet's brother, and himself the last survivor of the immortal and influential Brotherhood.

Sir John Godfrey Rogers, whose economic reforms have done such beneficent service to Egypt, has long been recognised as a thorough going sportsman and Messrs. Chapman and Hall have done well in securing a book from his pen describing varied experiences of "Sport in Vancouver and Newfoundland." Sir John declares that an article by Sir Richard Musgrave, which appeared in the "Field," was the original incentive which drove him to the Campbell River in search of salmon, and the evergreen forests of the West proved a healthy antidote to the dust and glare of Egypt. His book is reported to be full of pleasant anecdote and the record of good sport, and the author is fortunate in being able to illustrate his narrative with his own sepia drawings, as well as with a number of snapshots taken by himself. The maps which accompany the volume show the different spots at which game and fish were secured. The same publishers will issue, early in January, a volume of Breton sketches by that distinguished student of native life, M. Anatole Le Braz, translated by Mrs. Frances M. Gostling. The Night of Fires is the picturesque title of the book, and the translator in a sympathetic introduction, gives a vivid picture of M. Le Braz's intimate acquaintance with Breton life and superstition. "Only a true-born Breton" she says, would find himself a welcome guest at a solemn feast of the dead such as that held in the inn at Spezet. And the Yeun Who but Anatole Le Braz ever penetrated to the soul of the Yeus, or discovered the primitive traditions which still haunt the vast peat bog! The studies of Breton life thus offered present vestiges of Sun Worship, the Sea Cult, and the Worship of the Ancestor, and are no less interesting sociologically than they are attractive as true stories of a little understood and elemental people.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Mr. Gokhale's Education Bill.

COUNCIL REGULATIONS CRITICISED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 28.

To-day the Hon. Mr. Govinda Raghava Iyer, moved the first resolution supporting the principles of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill, and earnestly inviting the Government to afford the necessary facilities for the further stages of the Bill in the Council. He said that the reason why a special place had been devoted to this resolution although there was another resolution on education, was that the Bill would shortly be considered in the Supreme Council to its different stages. Almost all the local Governments had pronounced against the feasibility of the Bill. That was the reason why their representatives on the Supreme Council needed the support of the Congress to make the Government of India recognise that the Bill was needed by the people of this country. That was the chief reason why this resolution was given a separate place. It needed every little argument to convince one that elementary education was the urgent need of the country, and both the Imperial and local Governments were convinced of it. To crown the efforts of the Government, His Imperial Majesty had granted fifty lakhs for the spread of primary education. By this grant His Majesty had made the bond of union between the subjects and the Crown tighter. It was not necessary for the mover to draw the attention of the delegates to the arguments for the need of wider primary education. It was enough that if the Bill was passed into law it would greatly help to educate popular opinion. The gain was both for the Government and the people. The speaker then dwelt upon the opinions of local Governments who had reported against the Bill and laid an eloquent tribute to Mr. Krishna Swamy Iyer, whose dissenting minute would remain as a triumphant vindication of the Bill.

Mr. R. P. Karandikar seconded the resolution and urged that the Congress must unite to strengthen the hands of Mr. Gokhale to fight out the Bill in the Council, and that Mr. Gokhale and not the Government must be held responsible for the success or failure of the measure.

Dr. Gaur, who supported the resolution, pointed out that if the Government had funds to remove the capital to Delhi and increase salaries in higher services they should not fail to provide funds for education.

Mr. Satis Chandra Bannerji thought that primary education is the question of questions and the most supreme question of the hour, and urged the Congress to accept the resolution.

Mr. V. R. Pandit next spoke in support of the Bill.

Mr. Jitendra Lal Bannerjee repudiated the charge that Bengal had been apathetic to the Elementary Education Bill and eulogised the services of Mr. Gokhale to the cause of the Bill. He dwelt upon the attitude of the Anglo-Indian Press which he described as a permanent fixture as plague, malaria and cholera and ridiculed the opposition of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University which he held was cruel and wicked and finally commented upon the attitude of the Editor of the "Indian World."

Mr. Gokhale spoke at length. He said that he did not propose to occupy their attention for more than a few minutes because he had spoken on the subject of the Bill repeatedly and at many places. Those of them who looked upon the mass education as the root of true national progress and who cherished the aspiration to see the system of universal education had the gratification to see how the Bill was being supported. It was true that here and there a note of dissent had been heard, but that note had been drowned owing to the emphatic approval with which the Bill had been welcomed by the masses. It was a most hopeful and significant feature of the whole situation. It was the surest guarantee of the ultimate success of the Bill. When the whole people had made up their mind for a reform, that reform could not be withheld. There was however a doubt that the struggle which lay before them was a long one and they must press forward. Without a sort of compulsion it was impossible to have mass education. That was the experience of the whole civilized world. They must take that as the starting point.

Referring to the grants of fifty lakhs of rupees made by the Government of India the Hon. Mr. Gokhale said that it would not meet their requirements. What they wanted was the system of introducing elementary education.

Referring to the point as to how compulsion was to be introduced, the Hon. Mr. Gokhale said that compulsion should be introduced only in selected areas, area by area, if that area was ripe for it. The next important question was about the exercise of authorities. They all know that there were two authorities, central authority and local authorities. As regards the central authority Mr. Gokhale said that in future there was no chance of granting any assistance from the Government of India. There was the other authority and as people had some voice in the local bodies they must turn to the local bodies for exerting the authority of introducing compulsion.

Dealing on the financial case of the Bill the speaker said that the central body should bear a great deal of expenditure and that body should be induced to bear two-third of the expenditure. There were also some other questions he liked to refer to. The first of them was about making education free. That clause was omitted as a sort of compromise to meet the official views, but as officials were against the Bill he had decided to go in for free and compulsory education together. That was a change which could be easily introduced in the Bill. Another objection was raised by the Mahomedans. It was said that this Bill would force the Mahomedan boys to learn a foreign language which was not their own. The speaker was willing to add in the Bill a clause to the effect that where there were 25 boys, or more speaking one vernacular a provision should be made for teaching that vernacular, but where the number of boys was less discretion would be left to the authorities. Regarding the Bill itself the speaker said that if the Government was pleased the Bill would be referred to a Select Committee, but seeing that the Local Governments had gone against the Bill he was not certain that the Government of India would so refer it. If the Bill was rejected he earnestly hoped that his countrymen would not be discouraged. He trusted that the defeat would stimulate them to redouble their energy and they should carry the agitation in England. In conclusion he asked them, young and old, high and low, to ignore their minor differences and to press forward their cause.

The resolution was put and carried.

SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

Mr. A Choudhuri moved:—"While recognising the necessity of providing for a fair and adequate representation in the Legislative Council for the Mahomedan and other communities where they are in a minority, this Congress disapproves of the regulations promulgated in 1909 to carry out this object by means of separate elections and in particular urges upon the Government the justice and expediency of modifying the regulations framed under the Indian Councils Act of 1909 before another election comes on so as to remove the anomalous distinctions between different sections of His Majesty's subjects in the matter of the franchise and the qualifications of candidates and the arbitrary disqualifications and restrictions for candidates seeking election to the Councils. This Congress also urges a modification of the regulations where necessary relating to the composition of non-official majorities in the Provincial Councils so as to render them effective for practial purposes."

The mover pointed out how the regulations had been working in Bengal and said men like Mr. S. P. Sinha and Mr. B. N. Basu had no votes. He also gave an analysis of voting in the Bengal Council on the Calcutta Improvement Act and urged that the zemindars of Bengal should take their proper place, use their influence to the benefit of the people. He then dwelt upon the disparity of voting qualifications between Mahomedans and Hindus.

Messrs. V. Naidu and P. Rambhuj Dutt Choudhuri also spoke in support of the resolution which was put and carried.

Pandit Goksrnanath Misra moved a resolution deprecating separate electorate for local bodies and referred to the Barn Circular. He gave his own experience and held that it was impossible to conver the majority into a minority. The principle was wrong in its very inception and had done considerable harm in the relation of two sister communities

of India. After Munshi Narayen and M. Prasad had spoken the motion was put and carried.

The President then put from the chair the fourth resolution claiming the separation of judicial and executive junctions and urging that judicial service should be recruited mainly from the legal profession. The resolution was carried by acclamation. The Congress rose for lunch.

The Congress reassembling after lunch Mr. Surendra Nath Banurjea who was in the Presidential Chair moved that the All India Congress Committee consider and report to the next Congress what further modification may be made in the constitution and the rules of the Indian National Congress with a view to promote the objects of the Congress as laid down in Article 1 of the Constitution keeping that Article intact.

The resolution was put and carried.

Mr. Hasan Imam in the course of a short speech moved a resolution inviting the next Congress to Bankipur (Patna), the ancient capital of Pataliputra and dwelt upon the past greatness of his province.

The invitation was accepted.

CONFESSIONS AND POLICE REFORM.

Mr. Kirandekar moved a resolution for Police Reform and that the pay and prospects of the Indian officers are not sufficient to attract the best men to the service and it strongly protests against the practical exclusion of Indians of a better class from the higher offices of trust and responsibility and record its conviction that no real improvement in the methods of police investigation can be effected unless confessions are made inadmissible except at a trial. "Coming from Bombay," he said, "he found that the question of village police had not attracted in Bengal as much attention as it deserved. In spite of recommendations made by the Fraser Commission no improvement had been made in village police. The police had got only one idea about investigation, that was how to secure a confession. If the law of confession was amended the police would perceive that the policy of extorting confessions must be given up. The police always neglect their duty and try to secure only confessions.

Mr. Sasmal of Midnapur in seconding the resolution urged that better men should be recruited from educated classes and the law of confession, judicial and extra-judicial should be amended.

Mr. Lakattar in supporting the resolution said that the local Governments were responsible for not giving effect to the decisions of the Fraser Commission.

Mr. Somasundaram Pillay and Babu Bishnuprasad Chatterjee supported after which it was carried.

The President moved a resolution for the better provision for education and urging, (a) to assign larger sums of money to secondary and higher educations, (especially encouragement being given where necessary to educate all backward classes); (b) to make adequate provision for imparting industrial and technical education in the different provinces having regard to local requirements, and (c) to give effective voice to the leaders of Indian public opinion in shaping the policy and system of education in this country.

Mr. Joglah moved a resolution for holding simultaneous examinations for the Civil Service in England and India, and dwelt upon the past history of this question and urged the Congress to adopt the resolution.

Mr. Karve who supported the resolution paid an eloquent tribute to Mr. Dadabhoy for his efforts to secure this boon for them.

CREATION OF MORE EXECUTIVE COUNCILS.

Mr. Sinha moved a resolution for the early creation for an Executive Council in the United Provinces and for the appointment of a Governor and said that the old Province of Agra had a Governor Lord Metcalfe eighty years ago. He also pointed out from the population list that the United Provinces occupied the foremost place in the country, the population being 30 millions, while that of Madras and Bombay were all and 25 respectively. The case for the United Provinces having an Executive Council was unanswerable and he trusted that it would not be denied to the people any longer, regard being had to the present circumstances. He further trusted that a Governor in Council will follow soon.

Dr. Fez Bahadur Sapru, in seconding the resolution thanked Mr. Sinha for having moved a resolution for granting an executive Council for the United Provinces in the Imperial Council. Behar, he said, has not got a Lieutenant Governor with an Executive Council without moving any finger, but the people of the United Provinces have been urging for it for years. He appealed to the Government to do justice to the claims of the United Provinces in the matter.

A resolution for the creation of an Executive Council for the Punjab and another for the establishment of a Provincial Legislative Council in the Central Provinces and Berar were put from the chair and carried.

Mr. P. N. Banerji moved that this Congress is strongly of opinion that the injustice of keeping the higher ranks in the army closed against the people of this country should remain no longer unredressed and this Congress expresses its earnest hope that the general expectation in the country that before His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor leaves the shores of India a more liberal policy, under which Commissions in the Army will be granted to selected Indians will be announced will not be disappointed.

Mr. Sharma who seconded the resolution wanted to know what happened to Lord Curzon's promise for providing members of the Imperial Cadet Corps with Commissions in the Army. He urged that Military aspirations of martial races in India should have an outlet.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Pravas Chandra Mitra moved a resolution that all High Courts in India should have same direct relations with the Government of India as the High Court of Bengal and held that British justice had contributed to the loyalty of the people than many so-called administrative measures and urged that the prestige of Chartered High Courts should be enhanced.

After the resolution was duly seconded it was put and carried.

The President moved that in view of the gratifying improvement in the general situation of the country, this Congress respectfully submits that the advent to India of Their Imperial Majesties may be signalised by the release of those who are undergoing imprisonment for purely political offences. Such an act will be appreciated throughout India and will deepen the feelings of profound gratitude and loyalty which the Royal visit has evoked.

The resolution was carried by acclamation.

The President moved a resolution for the employment of Indians in superior posts of the Civil Medical Service, on grounds of economy and efficiency; another that the Law Membership of the Viceroy's Council should be open to Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys at Law of Indian High Courts and another for the reduction of cable rates between England and India.

These resolutions were put and carried.

INDIANS' DISABILITIES IN THE COLONIES.

Mr. J. Choudhry, in moving the resolution on the disabilities of Indians in the Colonies and urging the Government of India to adopt retaliatory measures, said that the resolution involved the question of vital economic and constitutional importance to every British Indian. Their authority for asking the removal of this grievance was first the Charter of 1858, and the subsequent ratification and reaffirmation of the same by King Edward Seventh and His Majesty King George since the day His Majesty at Delhi in his own person affirmed the rights and privileges of Indians. They stood as citizens of a free British Empire. They were the partners of the Empire and therefore wherever they went, whether in Canada, Australia or Africa they carried with them the full rights of British Indian subjects. The speaker in conclusion, paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Gandhi who had been carrying on in South Africa the most disinterested labours in the cause of the Indians, and had in a manner brought the question to a fairly successful issue.

Mr. G.Y. Chintamaan in seconding the resolution, referred to the services rendered to the country by Mr. Gandhi. He characterised them as matchless and observed that the contemporary annals of India did not furnish another name except that of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji. Mr. Gandhi by his sustained public work and persistent patriotism and absolute selflessness in the face of all discouragement had set an example to the future generations. By his efforts he had succeeded in bringing the name of the Indian higher in the estimation of the civilised world. Mr. Gandhi had at last succeeded to bring about an amicable settlement between the Indian and the Transvaal Government and very soon it would come into the shape of a legislative enactment.

Dr. Manilal of Mauritius and Mr. Sorabjee Sapurjee of South Africa narrated their own experience in South Africa in connection with the scheme of passive resistence inaugurated under the banner of Mr. Gandhi. They also narrated the indignities to which the Asiatics were subjected in the British Colony in Africa.

Mr. H. L. Polak, in the course of his speech supporting the resolution, said that when the Asiatic Immigration and Registration Act was passed the Indians in South Africa adopted a movement known as the passive resistence which was vigorously carried on until May last. If the Indians had given up that scheme they would have been guilty of casting a slur on the honour and good name of their motherland. When the movement combined the Government arrested the principal leader of the Indian and Chinese communities. In the meantime measures were adopted to petition the Home Government about the indignities suffered by the Indians in South Africa and urging that immediate repeal and expunction of the Act from the Statute Book. In reply they were told that it was more in conservance with the sanction of His Majesty that the enactment was passed into law. Accordingly passive resistence continued with greater rigor and many more Indians were sent to prison and those were made to suffer all kinds of harsh treatment. One of their passive resisters was the previous speaker, Mr. Sorabjee, who for the sake of his country had to sacrifice everything that he valued in life and had to go to jail for no less than eight times. That gentleman was leaving India immediately by the first steamer for South Africa to-ward off any hitch that the provisional settlement might cause. Mr. Polak on his own behalf and on behalf of the Indians in South Africa tendered to the Indians assembled in the Congress their respectful and cordial thanks for the timely pecuniary assistance rendered to them during the hour of their sore trial when widows and orphans were starving. He also paid a great compliment to Mr. Ratan Tata for his munificent gift and also referred to the assistance given to them by the late Mr. V. Krishnaswamy Iyer. The Union Government had at last begun to realise something of the potency of passive resistence and in the House of Parliament assembled Mr. Smith, the Minister of the Interior, paid a glowing tribute to the integrity, self-sacrifice and devotion on the passive resisters in the Transvaal. The Government had at last agreed to grant two of their demand, namely the repeal of the Registration Act. The other disabilities (1) the immigration to the Orange Free State should be removed and (2) that the rights of the Indian Colonists in Natal and Cape Colony should not be diminished. If they were not granted Mr. Polak was afraid that there would again be a recrudescence of passive resistence. The next brought to the notice of the Congress that Indian residents in the suburbs of Johannesburg were under notice to remove absolutely their business by the 18th of February next by virtue of an ordinance passed in 1906. If that was enforced it would spell ruination to a thousand families. He trusted that they would not have to face that evil. Mr. Polak in conclusion announced the forthcoming visit which the Hon. Mr. Gokhale had promised to pay to South Africa in the next summer with a view to study the questions on the spot. He trusted that the example of Mr. Gokhale would be followed by other leaders of the Indian community and he had no hesitation in saying that they would come back to India inspired with a firm feeling in the capacity of their fellow men.

The President moved that Messrs D. E. Wacha and D. A. Khare be elected as General Secretaries, which was put to and carried.

The Hon. Mr. B. N. Basu then went on reading the names of gentlemen who were to be appointed members of the All India Congress Committee for the next year. After reading the names of the United Provinces Mr Basu went on reading the names of the Bengal members.

The Hon. Mr. Basu then read the rule regarding the election of members to the All India Congress Committee. It said that representatives of each Province should be elected by the Provincial Congress Committee, at a meeting held before 30th November each year. Continuing Mr. Basu said that those names were sent by the Secretaries of the Provincial Congress Committees.

The Hon. Mr. Basu then put the following resolution on behalf of the president. This Congress desires to convey to Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. A. O. Hume, Sir Henry Cotton and other members of the British Congress Committee its grateful thanks for their disinterested and strenuous services, and it takes this opportunity to make an earnest appeal to the Indian Public to place adequate funds at the disposal of the committee to enable it to carry on its work with vigour.

One of the delegates said that the name of Mr. O'Donnell should be mentioned here along with other names.

The hon. Mr. Basu " We do not know if Mr. C. D. O'Donnell is a member of the Committee." I think it is better to frame the resolution as it is.

The resolution was then carried.

Mr. A. Choudry in proposing a vote of thanks to the president said that they welcomed him as a teacher and as a lover of the country. The president was voteless and not eligible to go to the Council, but the people of India thought him fit to elect him as their leader. Pandit Bishan Narayen Dar came there as accredited president of the Congress and as such he deserves to be thanked by the delegates.

The President in reply observed that the compliments which had been showered on him were showered on an undeserving man. He was glad to say that the proceedings of three days were harmonious. Now that the Constitutional Congress had been adopted he hoped that those of his friends who held themselves aloof from the Congress for the last two or three years would now come and join them. In conclusion he thanked the members of the Reception Committee, Volunteers and Delegates.

The Congress was then dissolved.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. J. Crerar, I. C. S., on the termination of his special appointment as Deputy Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, to do duty as Assistant Political Agent in Kathiawar.

Mr. C. R. W. Griffith, appointed to the Head Masters' branch of the Indian Educational Service, is posted to the Poona High School.

The services of Mr. R. E. Enthoven, C.I.E., I.C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—

Captain Francis Arthur Kemble (R.A.) to be Major, vice N. S. Bertie-Clay (R.G.A.), resigned. Lieutenant Noel Robertson-Glasgow (R. G. A.) to be Captain, vice F. A. Kemble (R. A.) promoted. Walter Edward Lionel Long (Lieutenant R. A.), to be Lieutenant, vice N. Robertson-Glasgow, promoted. Second Lieutenant Frederick Burton Pendarves Lory to be Lieutenant vice R. G. Gordon, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Alfred Master to be Second Lieutenant, vice A. F. Kinderaley transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Francis Edward Anderson to be Second Lieutenant, vice T. H. Rochford deceased.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.—Henry Charles Whitehouse to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Mr. E. Maconochie, I. C. S., to be President of the Municipality of Dharwar.

LIBRARIES IN BOMBAY.

The following resolution of the Bombay Government has been issued :—

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to approve the following rules for the conduct of registered or aided public Libraries.

There shall be a Managing Committee responsible for the administration of the Library with a Secretary to carry on correspondence.

Authenticated lists shall be kept of all books, papers, etc., in the Library.

A list of the periodicals and books subscribed for or added to the Library shall be submitted each year on the 1st of April, to the Director of Public Instruction.

No periodicals or books which have been notified to the Committee by the Director of Public Instruction as objectionable shall be added to or retained in the Library.

The Library shall not be used for any political meeting, nor for any other proceedings which are likely to create a feeling of disaffection towards the Government or to offend the religious susceptibilities of any community. No public meeting of any other kind shall be held in it without the previous permission of the authority empowered by the Director of Public Instruction to grant such permission. In cases where any doubt arises, the decision of the Director of Public Instruction shall be final.

The Library shall be open to inspection by any officer of Government whom the Director of Public Instruction may empower to inspect.

ENTERTAINMENT TO LORD AND LADY HARRIS.

In response to the invitation of H. H. the Agha Khan, the chairman, and Principal Muller and Mr. J. M. Framji Patel, Secretaries of the Entertainment Committee, a large number of ladies and gentlemen representing all the communities of Bombay assembled at the "Darab Minar," Nepean Sea Road, to meet Lord and Lady Harris.

The weather became suddenly inclement and it commenced to rain just at the appointed hour when the entertainment was to come off and many ladies and gantlemen who had accepted the invitation did not attend.

Amodgst those present were :—The Hon'ble Mr. Morison, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Dr. Childe, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Mr. Sallebhai Curimji Barodawalla, Mr. N. M. Mandlik, Mr. J. M. Divecha, Mr. D. D. Kanga, Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Mr. Narotam Morarji, Mr. A. M. Todd, the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Mr. J. S. Milne, the Hon'ble Mr. Jinha, the Hon'ble Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, Mr. R. A. Willis, Mr. Gullamhussein Currimbhoy, Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas, Mr. Ruttonji Batliboi, Chief of Miraj (senior), Dr. Sahiar, Mr. Cassumali Jerajbhoy, Sir Dinshah M. Petit, Mr. Pherozeshah Chinoy, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Dorab Bomanji Dubash, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Readymony and many others. His Highness the Aga Khan, in proposing the health of the guests of the evening, said that those present were well acquainted with the sympathetic administration of Lord Harris as Governor of this Presidency. He was well-known for his kind interest in the primary education and welfare of the poorer classes. Lord Harris had made a name as the Governor of Bombay for taking the keenest interest in the physical development of the youths. It was solely through his influence that they could boast of the several Gymkhanas in Bombay. By his example and influence he had been able to inculcate a sporting spirit amongst the youths and cricket had now become the national game of the Indians. It was from Bombay that cricket had gone to other parts of India as the national game. As for Lady Harris, His Highness said it was well-known to them how keen an interest she took in supplying medical relief to the women of India. She constantly visited the Hospitals for women and children.

Responding to the toast Lord Harris thanked the Aga Khan and those present for giving him and Lady Harris such warm and cordial reception. It was a great appreciation of what little they had done during the five years he was Governor of the Presidency. He had to fight for the cause of Primary education and if the Government of India had enough funds to spare they should have given a fair share of it to Bombay. He was an humble individual, one of no conspicuous ability as the Viceroys in their dispatches call them, but who always admitted they were successful. He could not understand why so much warmth and cordiality were shown, but he would be quite content if they wanted them to realize old friends. Indians alone should not assume the only right of call in Indian Motherland. Those who had served during a long period and devoted themselves to its welfare had an undoubted right to see that land of affection. He assured them that if ever there were hearts which would always bade the sympathetic feelings, for the peace, progress and welfare of India those of himself and Lady Harris would be the foremost amongst them. He was speaking upon physical development in Poona the next day and would therefore not trespass upon their time in regard to the subject. He and Lady Harris were fortunate to be able to come to India in the year which was marked as a unique period in the history of the country. He was like all others impressed with the splendour of the Coronation Durbar in Delhi, but he must admit that all that was nothing compared to the progress India had made in the last fifteen years. He was not a little impressed with the magnificent progress and advance he noticed in Bombay since he had left. He once more thanked them for the very kind reception given him and Lady Harris.

The guests were then conducted to the excellent refreshment buffets, catered by Mongini Brothers. Three cheers were given for Lord and Lady Harris on their leaving the "Darab Minar."

THE NEW CAPITAL.

Mr. G. Morgan, Member of Council, E. B. and Assam, writes to the "Pioneer" :—

Sir,—I would like to draw serious attention to the decision of Government to make a new City at Delhi.

I do so for two reasons:—

1. The geographical position.
2. The financial aspect.

As regards the first. I can see no reason why, if Delhi is thought to be the proper place for the Government of India to reside in, Simla should not be considered quite as suitable. The distance between the two places is only 12 hours, a mere nothing in India, and so far as contact with the various Provinces and Native States is concerned, Simla is quite as convenient as Delhi, and the Members of Council could do all their touring in the cold weather.

There is also a sentimental reason for not building at Delhi. The miles and miles of ruins ought to make Government pause and think before raising another new City.

With reference to No. 2 reason, viz., the financial aspect, I do not understand how the Government can view without apprehension the expenditure which will be entailed by the building of a new Delhi.

Taxation is practically up to the limit in India, and opium revenue is decreasing yearly (unless the Chinese revolution makes us change our policy) so that to decide on further non-productive expenditure when railways, education and sanitation are crying out for money would seem to be morally wrong.

If Simla were made the All-year-round Capital of India, little or no extra expenditure would be entailed, and the cost of the exodus to Delhi would be a yearly-saving. A great deal of good can be done in India with this money, every Province finding expenditure increasing so rapidly that a halt will soon have to be called.

I trust no unseemly haste will be displayed in settling these matters as a very large amount of money is involved, and a "boon" is no boon if it brings extra taxation in its train.

MELANCHOLIA.

1.

Looking back upon the widening
Vista of departed years,
I feel very much inclined to
Shed some penitential tears.

2.

For the opportunities which
I have always failed to seize,
Thereby sacrificing goodness
Knows what number of rupees!

3.

Not that filthy lucre matters
To a very great extent;
But it has a salutary
Influence on the temperament.

4.

Boyhood's dreams I must confess have
So far failed to realize;
Saddening thought—which naturally
Brings the tears into my eyes.

5.

As I sit alone at night-time
With my thoughts for company,
Helped along by weak libations
Of my friendly V. O. B.

6.

I feel horribly depressed on
Contemplating the sad mess
I have made of things which promised
Nothing but a bright success.

7.

I, for one, do not believe in
Luck; though still I must admit
I can't otherwise account for
My being such a bad misfit.

W. F. M.

HAVE YOU THELMA? This is the question we hear many times a day from admirers of good perfume. THELMA has more admirers than the most popular young lady. At MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S, Crawford Market, Bombay.

MARATHA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

King Edward Memorial Educational Fund.

The Secretary of the above Fund has circulated the following letter of appeal :—

Sir,—In the fourth sitting of the Maratha Educational Conference held at Baroda in December last, it was resolved with a view to perpetuate the name of our late lamented Sovereign Edward the Seventh, King-Emperor of India, amongst the Maratha Community that the general fund raised in connection with the Conference for the purpose of helping and encouraging deserving and poor students of the Maratha Community who wished to avail themselves of higher education in Colleges and other institutions should be styled "The King Edward Memorial Maratha Educational Fund."

It is needless here to mention that the state of education amongst the Community is not only backward but most deplorable. Hardly 10 persons out of 1000 can read and write and as to higher education the result is still worse. There is only one B. A. for every 2 lakhs of the Community, only 1 L.L. B. for every 8 lakhs, only 1 M. A. for every 25 lakhs, only 1 L. C. E. for every 35 lakhs and only 1 L. M. & S. for every 75 lakhs. From the above it will be seen that the moral and economic condition of the Community is not at all satisfactory. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that strong and united efforts should be made to awaken interest amongst them and to diffuse in them love of knowledge in order to improve their moral and material condition. This result cannot be achieved unless suitable scholarships are granted to deserving students who cannot, on account of their poverty, prosecute their studies in Colleges and who are handicapped in attaining agricultural, technical and scientific training on account of want of sufficient support.

Marathas are a Community of historical importance who made their name famous for many generations in the chronicles of the country and who played an important part in both the ancient and modern history of India. Under the benign British rule peace has been reigning over the land and the age of the sword has passed away and its place is taken so far as the Marathas are concerned not by the sword but by the plough; and the question we have to remain hewers of wood and tillers of soil for ever? Are we not to free ourselves from the thraldom of ignorance and shake off our lethargy and indifference which has been our besetting sins clogging the progress of our Community? In this age of enlightenment we must be up and doing and march with the times and endeavour to take our place amongst the advanced Communities of India. One way of achieving this object is to create a large fund and establish scholarships to help the deserving youths of the community.

The nucleus of such a fund was formed at Baroda at the last Sittings of the Conference when Rs. 10,500 were promised and the widow of the late lamented Diwan Bahadur Dhamnaskar placed at the disposal of H. H. Maharaja Saheb Gaekwad her estate worth Rs. 75,000 for the educational purposes. B. H. Maharaja Saheb Gaikwad has with his usual liberality also promised to begin with the sum of Rs. 25,000, for the same purpose.

The fund is vested in the name of the trustees, Shrimant Sampatrao Gaikwad, the Hon'ble Mr. Shambhuing Raje Melegaonkar and Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Krishnaji Jagtap Vandekar, J. P. and the management is entrusted to a Committee of leading members whose names are a guarantee that the fund will be properly utilised for the purpose for which it is intended.

We feel confident that the consideration of the above will not fail to enlist your sympathy for this noble cause and to convince you of the utility of the fund and to induce you to lend your helping hand to the fund with a substantial contribution which may be paid into the Bank of Bombay in the name of the above trustees.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

The following is a list of subscriptions to the fund organized at the public meeting of the Mahomedans at the Anjuman-i-Islam, to help the destitute families of the Turkish soldiers who may be killed or wounded in the war with Italy :—

His Highness the Aga Khan Rs. 10,000; Mr. Haji Esmail Haji Hasham Agboatwalla Rs. 10,000; Mr. Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani Rs. 5,000; Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Rs. 5,000; Mr. Beg Mahomed Abdul Rehman Rs. 5,000; Mr. Suleiman Cassum Mitha Rs. 5,000; Bai Havabai, Sister of Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani Rs. 4,000; Mr. Haji Habib Haji Karrim Rs. 3,000; Mr. Haji Tarmahomed Ayoub Rs. 2,500; Mr. Aboobaker Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani Rs. 2,501; Mr. Ally Mahomed Abba Jooma Rs. 2,000; A Just Sympathizer Rs. 2,000; Mr. M. J. (An Arab Gentleman) Rs. 1,500; Mr. Haji Gulam Mahomed Ajum Rs. 1,500; Messrs Jan Mahomed Latiff and Co., Rs. 1,500; Messrs Ladha Ebrahim and Co., Rs. 1,250; Anonymous Rs. 1,100; Mr. Dost Mahomed Pirmahomed Rs. 1,000; Mr. Noormahomed Valli Rs. 1,000; Messrs Haji Mahomed Esmail and Co., Rs. 1,000; Mr. M. M. Shirazee Rs. 1,000; Mr. Haji Esmail Goolmahomed Rs. 1,000; Mr. Fazulbhoy Meherali Chinoy Rs. 1,000; Mr. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Rs. 1,000; Messrs Mahomed Dada and Co., Rs. 501; Mr. Oosman Rehemtulla Rs. 501; Haji Oomer Ishaq Rs. 501; Mr. Haji Mahomed Haji Dawood Rs. 501; Mr. Haji Azam Gulam Hoosein Rs. 500; Mr. Salemahomed Adam Haji Abdulla Noorani Rs. 500; Mr. Haji Mahomed Hasan Chinoy Rs. 500; Messrs Haji Ahmed Haji Mahomed and Co., Rs. 251; Mr. Abdulla Issa Rs. 251; Mr. Haji Ebrahin Haji Ahmed Patel Rs. 250; Mr. Suleman Joosab Rehemtulla Rs. 201; Mr. Haji Esmail Haji Nur Mahomed Rs. 201; Dr. Abdul Razak Rs. 200; Mr. Haji Allimahomed Jalal Rs. 151; Mr. Suleman Haji Juma Rs. 150; Mr. Oosmanmia Mia Mahomed Chotani Rs. 125; Mr. Bachoomia Mia Mahomed H. J. Chotani Rs. 125; Mr. Haji Noormahomed Ayoub Rs. 125; Mr. Haji Tarmahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Rs. 125; Mr. Karim Ayoub Rs. 125; Mr. Ahmed Mahomed Patel Rs. 100-4-0 Mr. Haji Ahmed Mahomed Bhimdiwalla Rs. 100; Mr. Mahomedmia Ahmedmia Chotani Rs. 100; Mr. Haji Ahmed Hassum Rs. 100; Mr. Joosab Haji Ali Rs. 75; Mr. Haji Ebrahim Latiff Rs. 51-4-0 Mr. Abdulrehman Abdulla Rs. 51-4-0; Mr. Haji Latiff Ishaq Rs. 50-4-0; Mr. Moosa Mahomed Aden Walla Rs. 50-4-0; Mr. Haji Mahomed Hashum Rs. 50; Mr. Joosab Noormahomed Bhamni Rs. 50; Anonymous Rs. 40-15-11 1-2; Mr. Abdul Habib Mia Mahomed Chotani Rs. 30; Mr. Abdul Jabbar Sakoor Rs. 30; Mr. Haji Vallimahomed Saheb Rs. 25; Mr. Haji Joosab Haji Sheriff Rs. 25-4-0; Mr. Haji Hassum Gani Khakhra Rs. 20-4-0; Mr. Abdulrehman Moledina Rs. 20; Mr. Abba Ebrahim Cutchi Rs. 10; Mr. Abba Gani Rs. 10; Mr. Esmail Noormahomed Rs. 10; Mr. Abdulrehman Haji Mahomed Rs. 10; Mr. Gani Haji Abdulla Rs. 10; Mr. Abdul Gani Ebrahim Rs. 10; Mr. Jan Mahomed Hassum Rs. 10; Mr. Ebrahim Bawa Rs. 10-4-0; Mr. Mastoo Ramzan Rs. 10-4-0; Messrs Salemahomed Essa and Co. Rs. 10; Mr. Joosab Haji Ayoub Rs. 10; Mr. Haji Gani Oosman Sakhi Rs. 10; Mr. Haji Ebrahim Jumma Rs. 5; Mr. Mahomed Hoosein Allimahomed Rs. 5; Mr. Noormahomed Osoman Valli Rs. 5; Mr. Alli Abban Rs. 5-4; Messrs Ahmed Gani and Son Rs. 5-4; Mr. Tarmahomed Haji Gani Suleman Rs. 5-4; Mr. Abdul Latiff Parukh Rs. 7-8; Mr. Mahomed Abdur Rehman Rs. 5-4; Mr. Jumma Ahmed Rs. 5-4; Mr. Haji Hassum Haji Habib Rs. 5-4; Mr. Osman Haji Jumma Rs. 2-8.

It is stated on good authority that provision will be made in the 1912-1913 Navy Estimates for the establishment of an important new naval station at Lamlash, on the west coast of Scotland. The new station will be the headquarters of a flotilla of ten destroyers and half a dozen submarines of the latest type. Although in all possibility under the command during the early stages of a commodore, it is understood that eventually a rear admiral will be entrusted with the duty of defending the Scottish and Irish coasts, and holding, in case of emergency, the passage through the North Channel. Lamlash will also be made the permanent base for one of the divisions of the Home Fleet, and among the works projected are extensive coal and oil fuel depots.

By the death of ex-Bailie John White at Musselburgh there has been removed a magistrate known all over Scotland by the name of "Honest John."

SUIT AGAINST THE "GREAT RAYMOND."

Claim For Passage Money Dismissed.

In the Calcutta Court of Small Causes last Friday Dr. Thornhill, Chief Judge, concluded the hearing of the case in which Charles Gallob sued Maurice Raymond Saunders, known as the "Great Raymond" in respect of Rs.588, as arrears of salary, one month's wages in lieu of notice, and passage back to Europe.

It was contended on behalf of the plaintiff that according to the evidence, Gallob had been appointed in Turin as interpreter and general assistant in the Company on a salary of 70 francs a week. He came along with Raymond from Turin to Genoa, and thence to Bombay, and finally to Calcutta. He was in regular receipt of salaries in Europe, and Raymond printed for him visiting cards with his photos on them and the inscription "On his third tour round the world." Plaintiff's appointment was made for an indefinite period of time till the completion of the tour, and therefore, in point of law it should be taken to have been made for at least one year. Raymond had appointed other men in Europe in connection with his show, and according to evidence he had paid their passage throughout Europe, and to India. Raymond himself admitted having paid the plaintiff's passage to India, but in his defence said there was a verbal understanding that it should be deducted from Gallob's salary by instalments.

Mr. Martelli for defendant contended that Gallob wanted to come out to India, and his appointment was to commence from the time he landed in Bombay. He was therefore not entitled to his passage back. But Raymond, before leaving Italy, had told the plaintiff that if the latter worked satisfactorily in India, the passage would not be taken back from him.

Plaintiff's pleader replied that Gallob was asked to come along with the show to India, and not that he was anxious to see the place and try his chance here. He was stranded in Calcutta, and since his wrongful dismissal by Raymond he could not secure any appointment. He was therefore legally entitled to his passage, and the Court should grant it as a matter of implied contract.

Dr. Thornhill, however, held that it was a weekly appointment, and in the absence of any written contract he would not get it. He decreed the other items which amounted, with costs, to Rs. 169.

ANCIENT METAL INDUSTRY.

Singhalese Iron and Steel.

The use of iron—and included in this term is steel produced by the fusion or cementation process—dates back to a very early period in the world's history.

In paper read before the Royal Society, Sir Robert Hadfield has described some specimens of ancient iron obtained from the buried cities of Ceylon These include a steel chisel of the fifth century, an ancient nail, probably of the same date, and a bill hook. The exhaustive examination made of these specimens by the author suggested that a comparatively high degree of metal lurgical knowledge must have prevailed more than a thousand years ago, and the research was claimed to have yielded knowledge not previously available on the subject of iron and steel specimens of ancient origin. The collection of these ancient tools and instruments in the Colombo museum was the most complete of the kind in the world. The investigation made suggested that the specimens represented wrought iron rather than steel. The percentage of carbon was generally low, but the edge of the chisel was shown to have been cemented or carbonised—a fact which suggested that a knowledge of hardening the cutting edge of tools was possessed by ancient workers in metals. It would seem that the crucible process of steel manufacture has long been known and practised in the East,

THE CRADLE OF THE IRON INDUSTRY

A consideration of the origin of these specimens of ancient iron led to the conclusion that the methods of making steel practised in Ceylon probably reached that island from India at a very early date, and there was strong evidence that the iron age preceded that of bronze. Mr. J. M. Heath, in papers contributed to the Royal Asiatic Society in 1837 and 1839, had expressed the opinion that the tools with which the Egyptians covered their obelisks and temples with hieroglyphics were made of Indian steel. There was no evidence, he claimed, that any of the nations of antiquity besides the Hindus were acquainted with the art of making steel, and the claims of India to a discovery which had exercised more influence upon the arts conducing to civilisation and the manufacturing industries than any within the whole range of human invention was altogether unquestioned.

The Huntsman process of steel manufacture was probably, Sir Robert Hadfield stated, only a development, although an independent development, of methods long employed in India. The manufacture of crucible cast steel in Ceylon was now almost an extinct industry, a fact due to the operation of economic laws, as steel can now be imported more cheaply from Europe than it can be manufactured locally. One of the most notable ancient specimens of iron was, of course, the famous pillar of Delhi, which was a solid shaft of wrought iron welded together and represented work carried out at least 1,600 years ago. The Dhar iron monument, 42ft in length, probably belonged to the year 321 A. D. and, owing to its greater mass, was an even more remarkable tribute to the skill of forgotten craftsmen in metals.

TRAFFIC ON THE E. I. R.

A commentary on the honesty or otherwise of the ryot is afforded by the recent half-yearly report of the East Indian Railway, which has just been published and which show an increase in the receipts from passenger fares of no less than Rs. 6 1-4 lakhs, the bulk of which is as usual provided by the third class passenger. The total of passengers carried, leaving out the season ticket holder, is given as 17,556,742, or an increase getting on for 1 1-4 millions. There are of course special circumstances put forward to account for this somewhat larger increase than usual, such as the Allahabad Exhibition and the Magh Mela as well as the fact that the season was good for marriages and other functions, in which the Indian soul delights, and to accomplish which the question of expense is not allowed to stand in the way, the necessary funds having to come from somewhere.

In respect of other traffic it is noted that the first class passenger appeared in larger numbers to the extent of some 11,000, and the second class by some 46,000 the grand total of the former being given as only 50,410, and of the latter as 158,603. figures which can hardly make it worth while for the railway to build the coaches necessary for their conveyance, in spite of the much higher fares obtained. Dealing further with this point it is shown that the average train carried 232-80 passengers, of which number 212·48 were in the third class 15·50 in the intermediate, leaving only 3·28 for second and 1·54 for first class. Turning to goods there is an increase shown of 190,000 tons with a nett addition to the revenue from this source of more than Rs. 24 lakhs, the cause assigned being satisfactory crops and general agricultural well-being. The Durbar too has lent a helping hand, the despatches of machinery and other material having had an appreciable effect on the returns, while other special causes are the carriage of material for the Naihati Bridge and increased movements of Java sugar.

The subject of coal is dealt with at considerable length, as becomes the line of Railway, which has the largest share in handling the article. In the first place it is noted that their own coal cost them more than in the previous year, besides the consumption being on a larger scale, two items to which the coal shareholder will raise no objection, but which he would prefer to see extended amongst all consumers of coal. The explanations given are the longer mileage, the heavier weight of the trains, and the failure of the Company's collieries to supply all the needs. Coal carried for the public shows a falling off of 208,196 tons but a larger revenue of Rs. 3,23,000, a result of larger requirements by the other railways, and also of the scarcity of steam tonnage, and the dearness of freights. On this last account, too, coal for export declined to the extent of 470,877 tons. The financial result was good, the surplus divisible being nearly Rs. 120 lakhs.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL RICE.

The second forecast of the winter rice crop of Bengal, 1911.

[On an average of five years ending 1909-10, the area under winter rice in the territory to which the forecast relates represents about 26·5 per cent. of the total area under winter rice in British India.]

Character of the season.—The rainfall in April and May, though defective, was sufficient for the preparation of seed-beds and for ploughing. The monsoon arrived a few days before the normal date, but the advance was of a temporary nature. In June, the rainfall was slightly defective in Midnapore, Hooghly, Howrah, 24-Parganas, Khulna and Saran, but it was above the average in the rest of the Province. The rainfall in July, was insufficient in many districts, and transplantation was delayed in consequence. In the early part of August there was good and sufficient rain in many districts, and satisfactory progress was made in the work of transplantation. The rainfall, however, was insufficient in the districts of Hooghly, Howrah, Cuttack and Balasore. In Cuttack and Balasore, there were good showers in the beginning of September, and prospects improved considerably in these districts. The rainfall in September has been generally favourable in most of the remaining districts for the growth of the crop. The rainfall in October was general and did much good to the crop, though it was in slight defect in most districts of Lower Bengal and Orissa.

Area sown.—The total area sown with winter rice this year is estimated as 19,803,100 acres against 20,947,400 acres of last year. The normal area under the crop is returned as 19,916,900 acres. The decrease in the area sown this year is due to want of sufficient rain during the season for transplantation.

Outturn.—From the summary of the district returns appended to this report, it will be seen that seven districts report more than a normal crop, viz., Darbhanga (126 per cent.), Saran and Muzaffarpur (117 per cent. each), Bhagalpur (114 per cent.), Santhal Parganas (111 per cent.), Hazaribagh (108 per cent.) and Birbhum (103 per cent). Fourteen districts report crops between 90 and 100 per cent., six districts between 80 and 89 per cent., and three districts between 70 and 79 per cent. In the remaining three districts the outturn of the crop is reported as follows :—Howrah (65 per cent.), Balasore (60 per cent.), and Hooghly (51 per cent.). According to the district returns the outturn of the crop for the Province works out to 95 per cent. of the normal. But in consideration of the favourable weather conditions in the latter part of the season, I am of opinion that the crop will not fall short of the normal.

Accepting 100 per cent. as the provincial outturn, the gross yield of the cleaned winter rice crop for the Province is estimated at 211,626,000 cwts. against 258,550,800 cwts. of last year.

EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM SPRING OILSEEDS.

[Note.—On the average of the five years ending 1909-1910, the area under linseed in Eastern Bengal and Assam, represents some 4·6 per cent., and that under rape and mustard 24·9 per cent. of the total areas under those crops in British India.]

Character of the

BY THE WAY.

H.M.S. "AMPHION."

A famous warship name is revived with the recent launch of the cruiser "Amphion" at Pembroke. It was in the "Amphion" frigate, of thirty-two guns, that Nelson's flag flew for a time in 1803, this being the last ship to have the honour of flying it before it was transferred to the "Victory." It was from the "Amphion" that Nelson took Thomas Masterman Hardy to be his flag-captain when he returned to the larger vessel. Writing in May 1803 to Lady Hamilton he says "Here we are in the middle of the Bay of Biscay—nothing to be seen but the sky and water. Hardy takes good care of us, and the "Amphion" is very comfortable."

THE CLERKS OF PENICUIK.

It was an ancestor of the late Sir George Clerk, whose death is announced, to whom the incident actually occurred, made use of by Scott in "The Antiquary," of having his hypothesis as to the praetorium in a Roman camp rudely shattered by an old shepherd declaring, almost in the words of Edie Ochiltree Praetorium here, praetorium there, I made the bourock myself wi' a flaughter spade. The estate of Penicuik (pronounced Pennycook) held by the curious tenure of blowing a bugle blast each time the monarch hunts on the Boroughmuir—hence the motto "Free for a blast"—was often visited in his youthful days by Scott, whose intimate friends William Clerk and his brother John Clerk (Lord Eldin), belonged to the Penicuik family.

LONDON'S LIGHTING PROBLEM.

As a result of the experimental lighting of certain City streets with centrally hung electric and gas lamps it has been decided to adopt this system throughout the City, and contracts for ten years have been divided between the electric light and gas companies. When the new form of lighting is in complete operation it is estimated that the City's night-lights will be equivalent to 1,270,160 candle-power, nearly double the present illumination, notwithstanding which the cost will be reduced by one-third. Holborn also has been improving its street-lighting, and altogether the competition between gas and eletric engineers promises soon to make London's night almost as bright as its day.

OUR GREATEST EXPONENT OF STYLE.

Mr. G. W. E. Russell answering the question in his weekly article in the "Manchester Guardian," who of writers now living is the greatest exponent of the distinguished style? unhesitatingly avers that Lord Morley stands alone: His style is beyond all others natural, easy, fluent, lucid. Here and there it takes a turn which suggests foreign influence; but English prose, even in its greatest days, never was too proud to borrow additional adornment from the wider world. It is full of life and fire and colour; it moves to no ordered march, but just as it is swayed by the inspiration of the moment." "It seems to me to be the one utterance," the author of "Collections and Recollections" concludes, "now left to us which is a worthy vehicle of the ripest and most solemn thinking."

MARK TWAIN'S BIRTHPLACE.

The biography of Mark Twain, which his friend Mr. Albert Bigelow Paine is preparing, is to appear serially in "Harper's," a good many chapters of it, anyhow, and very interesting reading it should make. Meanwhile, the "Book Monthly" reports, the boyhood home of novelist in Hannibal, Missouri, is being preserved in memory of him. It has been gifted to the town for this purpose, and although it is only a little two-storey frame house, it will no doubt become a chief "lion" of Hannibal, Missouri. It ought to, for near by it is the alley where Tom Sawyer, had the other boys paint the fence of the house in which Huckleberry Finn lived.

WOMEN AS JURORS.

The "Literary Digest" has an interesting article on women as jurors in California. It seems that the experiment has only recently been tried in that State, and in one case the jurors were admitted to have been a great success. In another case the women could not agree. The main cause of the disagreement seems to have been a dispute among the jurors where they should go for lunch. No two of the jurors could or would agree, and the magistrate and the jury had finally to go without lunch. Exasperated, the Court finally ordered the jury to be locked up. But they continued to talk on the question for four and a half hours, when the time for dinner came round, and the discussion began all over again. They could not agree on a verdict either. So the twelve good women and true were dismissed and the case was finally settled by men.

MIXED JURIES.

In the States of Washington mixed jurors are quite the fashion, and it is generally found that the women are more anxious to punish the guilty than the men. But they would apparently be lenient to Suffragette offenders, for the other day a jury in California acquitted a lady accused of throwing a stone through a window. They declared that no woman could hit a window it she aimed at it with a stone and that if the accused had broken the window it was because she had not intended to. This line of reasoning would have been of great service to our Suffragettes in the Strand—if only the magistrate had been a woman.

"THE CITY OF SLEEPLESS NIGHT."

Mr. Richard Thirsk, in an article in "Chambers's Journal" on the German capital, calls Berlin "the city of sleepless night." It has its night omnibuses and its night trams, and one may see the "Bummlers" returning from their revels with the early morning market-carts. Later on they reverse the order, turning day into night, and the city of sleepless night becomes a very sleepy place by day. Berliners have cultivated the habit of making up for their lost sleep by sleeping in the trains, and public conveyances plying to and from the town. Nearly all the passengers in them begin to nod as soon as they have paid their fare, and it is no uncommon thing to see them wake at the terminus, having travelled far beyond their destination.

THE POLICE.

The police have to look after everything in Berlin, though the people generally regard them as enemies. They do not scruple to call them in to settle even trifling domestic difficulties. The extraordinary powers which they exercise are, Mr. Thirsk assert, little more than official humbug, calculated to annoy honest citizens, who are obliged to fill in forms instructing the police all about their private and personal affairs. Because of this searching police supervision it has often been said that slums have been prevented in Berlin. But this is not true. In fact the police have not even been able to prevent overcrowding. The majority of the barrack-like tenements are inhabited by families much too large for the rooms they occupy, and if by any chance they should have a spare room they take in lodgers.

BERLIN'S "RESPECTABILITY."

What the police do with the slums, Mr. Thirsk goes on to say, is to try to hide them as much as possible. "Poverty dare not show its rags and tatters in the streets. If it does it is hounded back whence it came or incarcerated in prison-like places, to which it objects, and does in all its power to avoid. Herein lies the secret of Berlin's respectability." There must be uniformity among the poor as well as among the rich, and just as one seldom sees any particularly well-dressed people, so one seldom meets remarkably ragged beggars. All must conform to the police standards, which demand an air of respectability even in poverty. Hence Berlin has no street-cries, no paper-boys shouting the latest news, no street-hawkers vending their wares.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.

It appears from a map showing the progress of Woman Suffrage in the United States that California is the last State to adopt full Woman Suffrage—that is to say, women vote there on an equality with men. But California is only adopting the example of Washington, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, and Colorado. Partial Woman Suffrage is also in existence in Arizona, North and South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey Connecticut and Florida. In all these countries a Suffragette agitation is merilly proceeding but is not making much impression except in the Western States where the women are in a minority. It is only in the States where the women are in a minority that the full Suffrage has been obtained. Nearly all the Southern States have held out against even a partial grant of the Suffrage to women and in two of the Western States, Oregon and Nevada the women have no vote at all. All their neighbours have granted Woman Suffrage and it would be interesting to know why these two States, now that California has given way and is even employing women on juries, still hold out.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

THE NEW WALTZ.

From Vienna, pre-eminently the home and kingdom of the waltz, comes news of the brilliant success of another of these intoxicating compositions. It is called "Herz an Herz" (Heart on Heart), was composed under the inspiration of the wedding last October of the Archduke Karl Franz Josef of Austria with the Princess Zita of Parma, and was played for the first time in public during the wedding festivities on October 21 and 22, not only by the military orchestra at the wedding itself, but also by a number of regimental bands throughout the capital. It immediately "caught on" as they say in a most remarkable way; and the variety of its melody and the irresistible swing of its rhythm are now causing it to be received with the wildest applause wherever it is played. The composer, who has adopted the nom de plume of Ernest Verdayne is really Mr. Ernest Collier Austin, the younger son of Mr. Alfred Austin of Hove, Sussex, and it is interesting to note that heredity plays some part in his undoubted musical gift, for his grandmother on the paternal side was a musician. In her time ladies were often church organist and Miss Harvey filled this post at the church of St. Michael and All Angels, Cornhill. She must have been what we call now somewhat of a prodigy for at the age of twelve, she played before King George IV. and the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London.

A BRILLIANT BALLAD.

It will be remembered that the melody of "Land of Hope and Glory" in Elgar's Coronation March was soon recognised as too good a tune to be left without words, and that it was accordingly turned into a song which has proved one of the most popular of the day. The same has been done with "Herz an Herz," with the result that a very brilliant ballad indeed has been added to the concert-hall repertory of Vienna. The famous Annie Dirkens, one of the first favourites of the lighter lyric stage of Vienna and Berlin, is so enthusiastic about it that she is having it put into the last act of an operetta in which she is now playing the principal role. And when Leschetizky, the renowned teacher heard the composer play it, he showed the greatest interest, and finally said "Go on composing. You have it in you." Every one who has heard it predicts a great popular success for it in England, when it reaches its composer's native country. The success thus made with so startling a swiftness is amply recorded in the leading Vienna journals. The "Neue Freie Presse" has chronicled the "storms of applause" with which "Herz an Herz" was received in the Volksgarten; the same expression is used in the "Illustrirter Familienblatt," with an added tribute to "this young Englishman who comes before us for the first time with this composition and proves himself a highly talented musician, rich in ideas and of exceptional individuality," while the "Fremdenblatt" also bears its testimony to the "so great success" of its first performances. That Vienna should thus be taken by storm by a waltz from an English pen is certainly one of the most interesting signs that we are "waking up" in music, as well as in other matters. And doubtless this new English waltz will early meet its inevitable fate of being enshrined amid the fripperies of a "musical comedy."

MR. AND MRS. BOURCHIER.

Two years ago Mr. Arthur Bourchier and Miss Violet Vanbrugh made their "variety" debut at the Palace in Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's powerful little play, "The Knife." The experiment proved so entirely successful that a repetition was promptly arranged for, the only question left unsettled being that of date. Since then Mr. and Mrs. Bourchier have practically given themselves over to the service of Shakespeare—and Sir Herbert Tree. Now they are free again, and the first use they make of their liberty is to return to Mr. Alfred Butt at the Palace. There they were to appear on the 18th instant, but when the mail left a veil of secrecy still rested over the piece selected for their performance. With them there was to be associated Mr. Allan Aynesworth, who, to the regret of his many public and private friends, has been compelled through illness to refrain entirely from work to some months past. Happily, he is strong and fit once more, and after his engagement at the Palace is to cross the Atlantic for the production of Mr. J. B. Fagan's play, "The Earth."

NEW DANCERS.

Two new dancers, Mdlle. Lodowska and Mr. Pavley, are to be seen at the Palladium to music selected from the works of Chopin, Rubenstein, Grieg, and Beethoven. Despite her name, Mdlle. Lodowska is not wholly Russian, mother being of Dutch origin. Devoting herself originally to acting, she obtained some fame as "the Dutch Ophelia." Subsequently she turned her attention to dancing, in which art she is reputed to have attained to a high position. Another welcome appearance at the Palladium is that of Mr. Courtice Pounds, who contributed to the entertainment his popular song, "My Word." The programme further includes Lafayette's sensational production. "The Lion's Bride"; also Mr. George Robey, who, presents copies of his book "Pause."

DRURY LANE "PANTS."

When the mail left rehearsals were proceeding day and night for "Hop o' my Thumb," which introduces Mr. G. R. Sims to the London public for the first time as part author of a Drury Lane pantomime—with Mr. F. Dix and Mr. Arthur Collins as his collaborators. Miss Violet Loraine, Miss Renee Mayer, Miss Fanny Brough, and Mr. George Graves are some of the leading members of the usual long cast, and the last-named can be trusted to prove as amusing as ever—even though he is not to figure in petticoats this time. Mr. J. M. Glover is, of course, providing the music, as heretofore—and himself, as chef d'orchestre.

THE ALDWYCH.

At the Aldwych they were also working hard preparing "The Golden Land of Fairy Tales," which promise to prove one of the most attractive entertainments of the holiday season. A feature of the closing scene of the work is a charming child ballet modelled upon the performance of "Les Sylphides" at Covent Garden. The original is reproduced in the closest manner, the part which was taken by Pavlova being danced by the little girl Florrie Lewis, who attracted such notice at the gala performance at His Majesty's in the summer.

"OEDIPUS REX."

Following his appearance at the Kennington Theatre, Mr. Martin Harvey will devote all his time and energies to the forthcoming production of Sophocles, "Oedipus Rex," which is fixed to take place at Covent Garden Theatre on Monday, January 15. The latest engagements made for this remarkable production, in which it will be remembered Professor Max Reinhardt is acting as director-in-chief, are Mr. Louis Calvert, who will appear as Creon, and Mr. H. A. Saintsbury, who has been engaged to play Teiresias.

A little incident which occurred at Arrah on the occasion of His Imperial Majesty's visit to that town has greatly intensified the feelings of loyalty to the person of the King-Emperor among the people, says a "Pioneer" correspondent. "Thousands who had assembled at Arrah, many from neighbouring towns, were confined within an enclosure at a distance of twenty-five yards from the route of His Majesty's progress. His Imperial Majesty perceiving that the people were labouring under some disadvantage, ordered the fences to be removed. The anxious crowd were thus enabled to rush forward to the roadside and get a much nearer and better view of His Imperial Majesty."

According to a telegram from Paris, the reduction caused in the demand for women's wearing apparel, in consequence of the use of the hobble skirt has resulted in a loss of £800,000 to the dressmaking trade in Paris and has thrown 20,000 girls out of work

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

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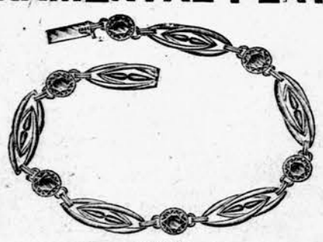

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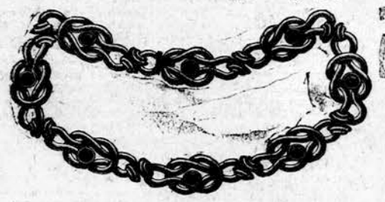

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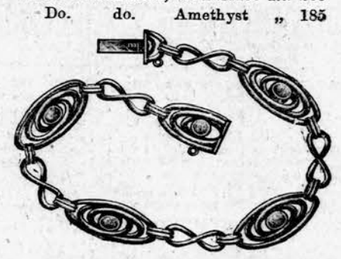

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INVALID'S PORT,
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I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

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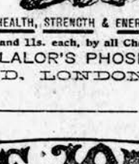

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